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Dainty little accessories to the costume delight the heart of those who desire an individuality to their attire—a differentiation as it were from others. Exquisite articles for the boudoir or the escritoire, too, always have a charm for the cultured woman. You'll find them here in great variety; all the newest and most delightful ideas.

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Small French Vanity Boxes; design, walnut or elephant; containing Mirror, Powder Puff, etc.

Pen Wipers and Pin Cushions in Sterling Silver and velvet.

Fancy French Book Markers.

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47 AND 49 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

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Tell everybody about these Olives because they're worth telling about. You know they're the best selected fruit, put up by people who know how to put up Olives, or they would not be offered here.

Manzanillas, per bottle, 15c and 20c.

Queen Olives, per bottle, 35c, 50c, 60c and 85c.

Queen Olives, per half gallon, \$1.25.

C. & B. Queen Olives, per quart, \$1.00.

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Olives stuffed with Pimentos, per bottle, 15c, 25c and 50c.

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Bulk Olives, per pint, 30c.

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FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

Patent Colt, Velour Calf, Gun Metal Calf and Vici Kid. Most Styles—

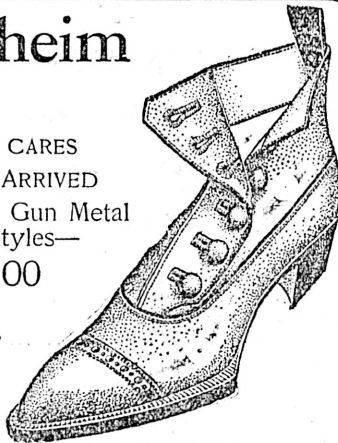
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35 JOHNSON STREET

Your Shoes Will Be Right If You Get Them Here.



## Apricots—Apricots—Apricots For Preserving

We expect a large shipment in this week. The crop is very short this season, so please leave your orders early.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.

Phone 28.

TRY THE OLD STORE

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## Fruit Fruit Fruit FOR TABLE FOR PICNICS FOR PRESERVING

We have quite a selection of fruit for table, picnics or preserving, such as

Peaches, table or preserving Apricots, table or preserving, Blue Plums, Red Plums, Logan Berries, Raspberries, Black Currants, Water Melons, Cantelopes, Cherries, etc.

The fruit is alright! Our prices are alright, and you'll be served alright.

## The West End Grocery Co.

PHONE 88.

TRY US.

42 GOVERNMENT ST.

Where all Orders Get Prompt Attention.

## JURY NOW CONSIDERING THE CASE OF HAYWOOD

Judge Wood's Charge Viewed as Slightly In Favor of Prisoner

REQUEST FOR EXHIBITS MADE

Prisoner's Mother Collapses Under the Strain—Court Keeps Session Open For Verdict

Boise, July 27.—The fate of William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, now is in the keeping of the jury. With their verdict will come the end of one of the most remarkable criminal trials in the history of the country.

Today there remained only the charge to the jury by Judge Wood. His presentation of the case was regarded by both sides as eminently fair. If anything, it was the opinion that the court leaned to the defense.

The courtroom was but half-filled when the jury filed in shortly before 10 o'clock. Haywood came in smiling and bowed a salutation to his wife, his mother, his two daughters and sister, the entire family being present. As Judge Wood took the bench the 12 jurors, who sat directly in front of him, wheeled in their chairs, turned their backs upon the defendant and his attorneys and listened attentively to the lengthy charge. The judge finished at 10:55 a. m. a minute later the courtroom was cleared, and at 11:04 the jury retired behind closed doors, which will open again only when the jurors desire to communicate with the court.

Judge Wood's charges and instructions were lengthy, making about 1,200 words. After thanking the jury for the attention they had given as jurors and giving the customary instructions as to the general duties of the jurors as to the law and evidence, Judge Wood instructed them in accordance with his ruling made some days ago, after argument by counsel on the admissibility of the evidence bearing on the connection of Steve Adams with crimes committed in northern Idaho. This evidence and also that introduced by the defense regarding deportations to Colorado and the employment of Pinkerton detectives by the mine owners, Judge Woods instructed the jury not to consider on the ground that no prior connection had been shown in either case.

Instructions as to the necessity for clear and conclusive proof beyond any reasonable doubt of every material act were followed by the quoting of the indictment on which Haywood, together with Meyer and Pettibone, was arrested. On this subject Judge Wood said: "There are three counts in the indictment, but the substance of each of them is unlawful, wilful, deliberate, premeditated and felonious killing of the said Frank Steunenberg with malice aforethought. The essential elements of the offence charged in the indictment counts are the following: First, there must have been a killing; second, that killing must have been unlawful; third, it must have been wilful; fourth, it must have been deliberate; fifth, it must have been premeditated; sixth, it must have been accompanied by malice in the mind of the person or persons doing the killing; and unless these features, and each and every one of them, are proven to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt, then the defendant cannot in any event be convicted of murder in the first degree."

Continuing, Judge Wood said: "The court instructs the jury that if it is possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant, William D. Haywood, it is your duty to do so and find the defendant not guilty. I further instruct you, gentlemen of the jury, that while proof has been admitted of the commission of other crimes by the defendant and his associates, and tending to prove the commission of such other crimes by them, it has only been admitted for the purpose of showing the existence of a conspiracy to accomplish certain objects, and that such crimes resulted in the death of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg. But you are privileged to take such other matters into consideration as part of the evidence in the case, and as incidents and circumstances bearing upon the question of his guilt upon the charge of the murder of Steunenberg."

"It makes no difference, however, in this case, what crimes have been committed in Colorado, in the Coeur d'Alenes or elsewhere, or who is responsible for the commission of such crimes, if any there be. The defendant cannot be convicted unless the state has established beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of other crimes by killing Frank Steunenberg." Judge Wood explained at length the term "conspiracy" within the meaning of the criminal law, and to what extent it would be necessary for the state to go to prove that Haywood was a party to the conspiracy in the present case. "If the prosecution has failed to prove these facts beyond a reasonable doubt," he continued, "you should find the defendant not guilty."

"If, however, you believe in this case from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant, Wm. D. Haywood, aided, abetted, advised and encouraged the killing of Steunenberg, then the defendant is guilty, and it would be immaterial whether he was actually present at the time of the killing or not."

"The jury is instructed that the witness, Harry Orchard, claims that he was an accomplice in the commission of the offence charged in the indictment. Under the statutes of this

state, a person cannot be convicted of a crime upon the testimony of an accomplice unless such accomplice is corroborated by other evidence, which, of itself, and without the aid of the testimony of accomplices, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offence charged; and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offence or the circumstances thereof.

"By corroboration evidence is meant additional evidence of a different character to the same point. The law views with distrust the testimony of an accomplice on account of the motive he may have for laying the responsibility of his crime upon another when by so doing he may secure immunity for his own participation in the crime committed. For this reason the law exacts such corroboration, and although the jury may believe that the testimony of an accomplice is true, still the jury could not convict the defendant upon such testimony unless they further find that the testimony of the accomplice is corroborated by other and independent evidence.

"If you believe from the evidence that the witness, Harry Orchard, was induced or influenced to become a witness and to testify in this case by any promise of immunity from the prosecution, or by any hope held out to him that if he testified against the defendant he would not be prosecuted or punished, then the jury should take such facts into consideration in determining the weight which ought to be given to the testimony so obtained. Such testimony should be received by the jury with caution and scrutiny."

"And if from the evidence it appears that any favors have been extended by the authorities of the state of Idaho to the witness, Harry Orchard, and there is any promise, either expressed or implied, relating to further favors to be received by him on account of his testimony in this case, then these are proper matters for the consideration of the jury as affecting the credibility of his testimony."

"The jury is further instructed that by statutory provisions the defendant in a criminal case is made a competent witness in his own behalf, and where he testifies, as in this case, becomes the same in all respects as any other witness, and his testimony must be tested by the same rules or tests that are applied to other witnesses, and the jury may take into consideration the interest that he may have in the case in determining the weight to be given to his testimony."

"Under the indictment in this case the defendant may, if the evidence warrants its, be convicted of murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or manslaughter."

Mrs. Emma Carruthers, of Salt Lake City, mother of Wm. D. Haywood, collapsed this afternoon, and is now in St. Luke's hospital suffering from nervous prostration. Mrs. Carruthers has been in the case of the trial more keenly than any other member of the prisoner's family. Today, as the jury went out, and her son went back to his cell she sprang up, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him goodbye.

Shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon the Haywood jury sent a written request Judge Wood for some of the exhibits in the case. They were immediately sent into the jury room. The discussion of the case was going on quietly, a glimpse of the room showing the jurors lounging about in comfortable attitudes.

Later it was announced that the exhibits furnished by the jury included the telegram sent by Attorney Miller of Spokane to Orchard at Caldwell, the telegram sent by Jack Simpkins to Haywood saying he could not get a lawyer to defend Orchard, the Pettibone letter to Orchard at Caldwell and the six drafts sent by Haywood to Simpkins in December, 1905. All of these exhibits bear directly on the Steunenberg murder, and are a part of the evidence of the conspiracy alleged by the state.

Judge Wood returned to the courtroom at 2 o'clock but there was no sign from the jury room. Judge Wood will keep the session open, and there will be no adjournment or recess until a verdict is reached. There is no one allowed in the courtroom except the newspapermen and counsel, and only a few people on the lawn near the doors of the courtroom.

Judge Wood at 10 o'clock tonight went to his home, leaving instructions to be called on the telephone in case the jury should arrive at a verdict.

## NEW RUSSLAND MINE PRODUCES GOOD ORE

Idaho Claim Promises to Be Profitable for Consolidated Company

Rossland, July 27.—The shortage of cars kept the shipments of ore down during the week. The development of the Idaho is progressing satisfactorily, and it promises to be one of the best assets of the Consolidated company. It is being developed from several levels of the Centre Star, and by a shaft which is being sunk near its centre. The Centre Star is shipping a number of carloads of ore each week from Centre Star gulch. This ore was taken out by Oliver Durant ten years since, but it had not been easy to get at until the development of the Idaho was commenced, which necessitated the construction of tramways. This made the ore available. It is of good grade, notwithstanding its long exposure to the elements.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 3,420; Le Roi, 1,952; Le Roi No. 2, 385; White Bear, 103; total for week, 5,835 and for 1907, 158,277 tons.

At Trail smelter 6,017 tons were received during the week. In the same period the Le Roi smelter at Northport received 1,925 tons.

## FEDERAL CABINET TO HOLD COUNCIL THURSDAY

Notices Sent Out to All Ministers Within Reach to Be Present

FILLING OF CABINET VACANCIES

Messrs. Pugsley and Sutherland Named as Prospective Ministers—The Ottawa Carnival

Ottawa, July 27.—Before leaving for Arthabascaville yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier caused notices to be sent to all absent ministers within reach, summoning them to meeting of the cabinet to be held on Thursday. It was understood that the business is to review the political situation and agree upon filling cabinet vacancies. Mr. Pugsley will doubtless succeed Mr. Emmerson as minister of railways, and Speaker Sutherland is likely to be taken in as minister of public works. The senate vacancies will not be filled before parliament meets in November, but the cabinet will endeavor to agree next week upon the appointees.

The city is on fete tonight for the opening of the summer carnival. Over 500 old boys have registered at headquarters from various Canadian and American cities. A large attendance is expected for next week.

Premier Laurier and Hon. Wm. Templeman held a consultation with Consul-General Nosse of Japan in regard to the influx of Japanese. Mr. Nosse says that the Japanese government is carrying out its agreement to limit the number of passports from the home country, but the government has no control over the immigration from Hawaii. He thinks the can restrict the invasion.

## GEORGIA BRINGING MANY PASSENGERS

Canadian-Mexican Liner On Way North—Lonsdale Will Load Lumber on Tuesday

The steamer Georgia, of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship company, is bringing twenty-five passengers, the latest complement of saloon passengers yet carried and a large number of steerage, is now on her way north from Salina Cruz, which port she left Monday. It is not known what cargo the steamer has. She will proceed via Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Guaymas, being scheduled to leave the last named port on Thursday next. She is due here about Aug. 10.

The steamer Lonsdale, the other liner of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship company, will reach port on Tuesday from Vancouver, where she is undergoing inspection following the shipping of her Chinese crew brought on by the M. S. Empress of China. The Lonsdale will proceed to Esquimalt and will load 100,000 feet of lumber from scows. A large coal shipment is also being sent south. She will sail on Thursday for Mazatlan, Manzanillo Acapulco and Salina Cruz.

### Argentine Revolution.

Rio Janeiro, July 27.—A revolutionary movement has broken out in one of the Argentine provinces bordering on Brazil. The Brazil government has sent troops to the frontier in order to prevent a violation of neutrality.

### For Kiel Regatta

Kiel, July 27.—The steamer Sylvia has arrived at Cuxhaven. She has on board the American sander yachts, Spokane, Chewik and Marblehead to take part in the race for the Emperor's cup, which begins August 15. The Imperial Yacht club will give a dinner in honor of the visiting American yachtsmen. It is not known whether Emperor William will visit Kiel during the races or not.

### General is Degraded

St. Petersburg, July 27.—General Schilder, who was in command of the review in Krasnoe Selo last Wednesday when the Seminovsky regiment refused to participate in the manoeuvres and broke up the order of parade, has been relieved of his command and has been given a minor appointment in the provinces. He has been succeeded by Gen. Zuboff, formerly attached to the general staff.

### Nova Scotia Steamer Ashore

Halifax, July 27.—In a heavy fog the steamer Oriuoco, of Pickford and Black's West India line, ran ashore this evening on Seal Island, near Cape Sable. All her passengers had been landed at St. John, where she had touched on her way from the Barbadoes to Halifax. She is about half a mile from land, and has from four to six feet of water in her hold. The crew is still on board but in no danger.

### Sky-Scraper for Vancouver.

Vancouver, July 27.—The Tacoma Construction Company yesterday took out a permit for the erection of a 16-storey steel building on the site of the present Leland hotel. The building is to cost \$260,000, and will be the tallest hotel in Canada. It will contain three elevators and there will be 90 bathrooms. A. E. Soper, proprietor of the Leland, promised the licensing board that as soon as arrangements could be completed, he would have a magnificent hotel erected on the site.

### THE BERLIN MURDERER.

No Trace Found of the Man Who Stabbed Little Children.

Berlin, July 27.—The criminal who yesterday stabbed five little girls on the streets of this city, is still at large. The theory that finds most favor among medical men is that the man is an epileptic who has probably recovered his normal condition now and who does not know what he did yesterday, that his attitude towards these dreadful acts is that of the complete stranger.

He will next be heard of when in another seizure and he kills another child.

The newspapers still publish warnings to parents, not only in the neighborhood of yesterday's attacks, but in all sections of the city. Children today are being kept indoors. After a conference of the heads of the police department held this afternoon, all policemen, whether they were on duty last night or not, were at once ordered out on patrol duty. Some of them are in uniform, while others are in plain clothes. Between seven and eight thousand guardians of the peace are thus doing patrol service.

Five or six men were arrested during the night, but were released this morning. The police have been supplied with many so-called clues to the criminal, but not one has proved genuine or helped to locate him.

### BIALYSTOCK MASSACRE.

Several Murderers of Jews Sentenced by the Court.

Bialystock, Russia, July 27.—The district court today handed down sentences in the cases of the men placed on trial for complicity in the anti-Jewish attacks here during the month of June, 1906. The trial of these individuals has been postponed many times. The court sentenced a man named Demietovitch to eight years' hard labor in the mines, and four other men were given life terms of imprisonment. Demietovitch is the notorious leader of a gang which attacked a number of Jews who had taken their refuge in a railroad station outside the town, killing some and seriously wounding and mutilating many more. The court examined evidence established the fact that Demietovitch had murdered several Jews with his own hands, beating out their brains against a rock. Certain government officials whose complicity in the organization of the attacks on the Jews was abundantly attested during the course of the trial, have not yet been indicted.

### Released on Bail

Winnipeg, July 27.—Baccari, the Italian who shot Angus Cameron on Dominion Day has been released on \$12,000 bail to appear at the next assizes.

### The Sunday Law

Hamilton, July 27.—Judge Monck this morning allowed the appeal of James Crawford, John Burns and Charles Knowles, who were convicted by the magistrate of selling ice cream on Sunday. The judge held that ice cream was a necessity for some people and that while the defendants only conducted restaurants on a small scale they were as much entitled to sell it as larger places.

### Another Dreadnaught

Portsmouth, July 27.—The battleship Bellerophon, another Dreadnaught, was launched here this afternoon by Prince Henry of Battenberg. The warship has a tonnage of 18,600, which is 700 more than the Dreadnaught, and she embodies a number of improvements as a result of the Dreadnaught trials. The Dreadnaught, the third ship of this class will be launched the latter part of August.

### Keir Hardie's Vest Stolen

Winnipeg, July 27.—Apparently Keir Hardie, M. P. has been the victim of a mean joke, for during the time he was speaking at the Socialist taking last night at the Central Congregational church, some one stole his vest, which, with his hat and pouch, he left in an ante-room. It is feared that some person with the notion common to many Socialists as to the equal division of property has taken the goods of the other. It may have been some person wishing to possess a memento of the occasion. Mr. Hardie had an attack of sickness during the night, and was indisposed this morning. He left for Calgary tonight.

## EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IS FELT IN VICTORIA

Occurred at Early Hour This Morning—City Hall Shaken

A slight earthquake shock was felt at 2:30 this morning. It was not severe, not being noticeable at all in the Colonist building, but still a sufficiently marked tremor to shake frame buildings slightly and in one or two cases awaken the sleepers.

At police headquarters the shock was distinctly felt and the city hall was slightly shaken. Up to the moment of going to press no further shocks were reported.

### Steamer Accident.

Peterboro, July 27.—The excursion steamer Ottonabee was leaving the wharf at Idyl Wyld, Rice Lake, last evening when two globe valves on the water feed pipe blew out, flooding that part of the boat with steam.

### Collided with Minnetonka.

London, July 27.—The bark Sterling, which was in a collision with the steamer Minnetonka on the morning of July 15, came into Queenstown today. She is badly damaged. This accident was reported by wireless telegraphy by Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), who was a passenger on the Minnetonka. The Minnetonka sustained slight damage.

## VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTS IN SEVERAL PLACES

Nine Young Men Drowned by Upsetting of Launch at Toronto

CAYUGA LAKE STEAMER BURNED

Nine of the Passengers Lost—Railway Accident in South Also Claims Nine Lives

Toronto, July 27.—An appalling accident which has shocked the entire community, occurred during a sharp thunderstorm. A party of ten young men from Toronto Junction left Sunday about 9 o'clock for a pleasure trip in a gasoline launch, the "Dandeline," a home made craft.

Of the entire party but one is alive and he is so bruised and dazed from the awful experience that he can tell little of how the accident happened.

George Shields, 19 years old, crawled home and told his friends that a launch had upset, but how many were lost he did not know. When a search party got to work it was ascertained that Shields was the sole survivor, and that nine young lives had been snuffed out in the accident. Following were the victims:

Joseph Irwin, aged 20, bricklayer, Quebec avenue; John Irvine, aged 20, 75 Clendenan avenue; Walter Dundin, aged 20, Quebec avenue; Frank Kyle, aged 18, 19 Union street; Glen Daley, aged 19 and Frank Daley, aged 20, 49 Ontario street; Dawson Nehgans, C. P. R. switchman; Gordon Leroc, trainer for the Shamrock lacrosse team; Reg Miller, aged 19.

Saved—George Shields, aged 20. The bodies of Walter Dundin and John Irvine are the only ones recovered.

Auburn, N. Y., July 27.—The steamboat Frontenac was burned at Cayuga lake at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Nine of the fifty passengers were drowned and several injured.

Two motor cars filled with physicians have been rushed from this city to the scene of the Frontenac disaster in response to an appeal for aid made to Mayor Alken. A special train over the Lehigh Valley railroad has been dispatched with medical supplies, and to bring to Auburn these victims who are in a condition to be moved.

Petersburg, Va., July 27.—It is rumored that an Atlantic Coast Line train ran into a switch twenty miles from here. Nine are reported killed and several injured.

### Beef Dear in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, July 27.—Mayor Ashdown was asked his opinion on the bylaw to provide \$50,000 for a public abattoir. In reply he stated that the price of beef at the present time was outrageous. He could not see any reason why the price of beef in Winnipeg should be higher than in the city of London. He did not believe that the conditions warranted the exorbitant price, and would favor any scheme that would tend to the reduction in the price of beef.

### NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Haywood case in hands of jury. Federal cabinet vacancies. Victims of accidents.

Page 2—South Saanich council. Convention call is issued for labor congress. Local news.

Page 3—Result of Teachers' and High School Examinations.

Page 4—Editorial.

Page 5—News of the Mainland. Hotel Arrivals.

Page 6—Local Labor Men Start Vigorous Campaign Against Influx of Japanese. General Local News.

Page 7—Man Arrested in Vancouver Wanted in Victoria for Passing Worthless Check. W. Beecher-Smith, Emigration Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of England, is in Victoria. General Local News.

Page 8—Baptist Convention at Summerland. General News.

Page 9—Sport.

Page 10—Marine News.

Page 11—Letters to the Editor. Markets. Financial News and Stock Quotations. General News.

Page 12—Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 13—Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 14—Classified Want Ads and Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 15—Proceedings at the Peace Conference.

Page 16—Rich Strike on Queen Charlotte Islands. General News.

### Magazine Section.

Page 17—Growth and Development of Methodism Since the Early Days. Handsome edifices in this city.

Page 18—History of the Great Allan Steamship Line. Big Game of East Africa. Seaweed Used for Food.

Page 19—The British Columbia Copper Company. The Amateur Photographer. Services in City Churches.

Page 20—An Hour with the Editor.

Page 21—Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat.

Pages 22 and 23—The Simple Life.

Page 24—The Subjugation of Sophronia McGoural. Tolstol Criticizes William Shakespeare.

Page 25—The New British Columbia. "Country Diggings." "The Way of the Widow."

Page 26—Exercise of the Future. Unrest in India. Tolstol Predicts Disaster.

Page 27—The World of Labor. Age for Marriage.

Page 28—Society. General Reading.



## A New Line of Gas Ranges and Heaters

Has just been received. Prices from \$3.00 to \$40.00.  
You should install one in your house before the heat of August.  
The Company lays the pipes free.  
Call at the Company's office, and see the stoves in operation.

**VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED**  
CORNER FORT AND LANGLEY STREETS.

## How Refreshed It Makes One Feel

### TRY IT

Eiffel Tower Lemonade, per tin.....20c  
Lime Juice, quart bottle, each.....20c  
Persian Sherbet, per tin.....25c  
Lemon Kali, per tin.....25c

**W. O. Wallace, The Family Cash Grocer**  
Corner Yates and Douglas Phone 312

OUR WINDOWS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES IN **FRUITS**

## Of Interest To Parents

We are showing just the neat, durable clothing for boys that critical parents will appreciate at these modest figures.

**BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS**, stylish tweed, with plain knickers and knickers to buckle below the knee. Prices \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and .....\$6.00  
**BOYS' SAILOR SUITS**, for boys of four to six years, navy trimmed with white. Price.....\$3.00  
**BOYS' SAILOR SUITS**, all wool navy serge, trimmed with black braid, for boys of four to six years, remarkably stylish suits. Price.....\$4.50  
**MAN O' WAR SUITS**, for boys of four to six, extremely attractive suits. Price.....\$5.50

**WILSONS**  
83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

**July 31st**

Is THE LAST DAY you can get

**\$1.50**  
**Worth of**  
**Soap for**  
**\$1.00**

Get One Dollar's Worth of WHITE SWAN SOAP from your grocer, bring the Wrappers to the White Swan Soap Premium Bazaar, 82 Douglas Street, and we will give you FREE—25c Worth of White Swan Soap and 25c Worth of White Swan Washing Powder

**B.C. Soap Works**

## SOUTH SAANICH TAX RATE IS FIVE MILLS

Levy Was Fixed at Meeting of the Council Held Last Night

The total assessment of the property in land and improvements of South Saanich municipality according to the returns of the assessor, amount to \$3,903,136. Of this \$3,414,433 are in land and \$488,700 are in improved property. This is a considerable increase upon the roll of last year. The rate of taxation as fixed at the meeting of the council last evening is four mills for general purposes and one mill for schools.

The council had a number of matters of routine business to attend to. Amongst others a communication was received from J. E. Smart, secretary of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, asking that the council give its usual grant to the society for the fall fair. In view of the fact that the grant to the South Saanich association had been given it was decided to meet the request and accordingly a donation of \$200 was voted.

Mr. Col. Rowcroft wrote asking that the council grant the permission for the use of the roads to convey the city water to his residence on the extension of Quadra street. The matter was referred to the road superintendent with power to act.

The committee which had been entrusted with the task of interviewing the government in regard to the Craigflower bridge reported that they had visited the provincial buildings but that the proper authorities were not present.

The same committee had interviewed the provincial boiler inspector with regard to the engine which the council has taken over from the provincial authorities. They had learned that the engine though old was in very good shape and that though the make of it was not known it was of 12-horse power. It is good without further inspection until next February. The committee further reported that the other portions of the road making plant which it is proposed to take over had been searched for by the road authorities, but that it had been unable to trace it.

Councillor Painter asked that the electric railway be written with regard to the nuisance created by cars blocking Cloverdale avenue. The secretary was instructed to write Mr. Govard, the manager of the company in Victoria.

A letter was received from Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, of Winnipeg, asking what the council were prepared to do with regard to the road along their property near the Victoria and Sydney railway. Plans of the proposed subdivision had been filed with the council and the latter upon considering the matter directed the company be written informing them that the matter would receive their attention.

A communication from Seymour de Trafford, Cunningham road, received asking permission to lower the knoll on Harriot road opposite his property. The latter is responsible for the water backing up at this point. Reeve Brydon stated that there was no objection to granting the request. Councillor Painter asked if half of the road question was not the property of the city. After some discussion the matter was referred to the road superintendent for report.

For two days' services the clerk of the court of revision was ordered paid \$10.  
For repairs to road machinery, W. Green presented an account for \$27.75, which was ordered paid.  
James Pyn, road superintendent, was ordered to buy a plow for road work. It will be heavier than the ordinary farmer's plow and will cost in the neighborhood of \$40.

The council was called upon to face a somewhat new situation. Application for relief was received from a resident of the municipality. The party in question is a woman with two children. The woman owns a horse and rig and the reeve pointed out that British Columbia was probably the only place in the world where such an application under similar circumstances would be received.

The matter after some little consideration was left to the constable of the municipality to report upon.

Some discussion arose with regard to the new bridge on the West Saanich road near the residence of Councillor Quick. A report was received from the road superintendent with regard to it. The question was as to whether the bridge should be constructed by contract or under the direction of the officials of the municipality by day labor.

Finally the road superintendent was instructed to proceed with the work according to the estimates received. It will cost \$221.  
In this connection some discussion arose as to the policy of the municipality in such circumstances. There were certain of the councillors who advocated that the work be made a permanent one, that instead of the ordinary bridge with wooden joists and boarding, a cement culvert be constructed. As the work in the present instance is urgent, the council decided to build the bridge in accordance with the estimates submitted.

A letter was received from Wootton & Goward on behalf of their client, W. Thompson, regarding the subdivision of ranges No. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, near the Saanich Arm. Plans of the proposed subdivision were submitted with it, but in view of the fact that the solicitors had not complied with the regulations of the council and submitted three copies of the plans the latter was returned to them and the clerk instructed to inform them of the regulations of the council.  
The council decided to increase their road equipment, the purchase of an 18 horsepower engine to run the rock crusher which has recently been purchased by them.  
The new engine will be a Motz & Wise and will cost \$1,610. It is an oil engine and the company offering it guarantee that it will fulfill the purpose for which it is purchased.  
E. F. Elliott reported that he had audited the books of the municipality and had found them correct. In view of this the resignation of H. O. Case, the clerk of the municipality, was accepted and his bond discharged and resolutions to this effect were passed. T. O. Cunningham has been appointed to succeed him.

A butcher who was undergoing examination in the Norwich Bankruptcy court, declared that the business at a second shop belonged to his daughter, who was eighteen years old, and who was as good a butcher as he was.

## KUMERIC'S CARGO

Capt. Baird, of the Weir Liner, Tells of the Bringing of Japanese

Capt. Baird, of the steamer Kumeric, which brought 1,206 Japanese to Vancouver, said:  
"Our contract was made at Lota, Chilli, before we reached Honolulu. When we landed our 1,200 Portuguese immigrants at Honolulu we took on these Japanese for British Columbia. The Hawaiian board of immigration was very mad over it for we were taking from them as many laborers as we brought them. But this was not a matter of sentiment with us. It was business. We had been chartered by the United States government to bring the Portuguese from Madeira. We did so. That was the end of that contract. We were free to take any other contract and these Japanese were free to leave, and as there is no Dominion law against them they were free to come here."

The captain said he knew nothing more about the deal and didn't care.  
"I got my passage money, \$20 for each, and saw to it that each man deposited the \$20 on the \$500 on R. will have to put up the \$500 on account of his escape. Fourteen stowaways who arrived by the steamer were taken back to Hong Kong in irons and will be prosecuted on arrival."

Before the steamer Tartar left for the Orient the Chinese second cook escaped at Vancouver and the C. P. R. will have to put up the \$500 on account of his escape. Fourteen stowaways who arrived by the steamer were taken back to Hong Kong in irons and will be prosecuted on arrival."

## FINAL DAY'S SCORES AT B.C.R.A. MEETING

Civilian Riflemen Carry Off Nanaimo and Vancouver Corporation Prizes

Vancouver, July 27.—Mr. Lehman, of Ashcroft, carried off the Nanaimo corporation cup at the B. C. R. A. annual shoot this morning by a score of 64 points. The first six scores were as follows: M. R. Lehman, 64; H. J. Ferrell, 63; R. A. 62; Lieut. J. Scaler Sixth D. C. O. R., 61; S. J. Perry, Sixth D. C. O. R., 63; Corp. I. P. Latta, Sixth D. C. O. R., 63; the four last being of Vancouver companies, and Lieut. H. C. Chamberlain Sixth D. C. O. R., of New Westminster, 63.

The first prize in the grand aggregate competition for Gross points was won today by E. A. C. Studd, V. R. A., with 280 points. Pte. C. R. Porter, of the 6th Regiment, was second, with 279 points; W. Ralph, V. R. A., third with 270 points, and W. Ferguson, of Nanaimo, fourth, with 266 points.

The meet concluded with the Vancouver corporation match, which was won by G. A. Keith, V. R. A. The first three scores as follows: G. A. Keith, V. R. A., 47; Q. M. S. F. Kennedy, Vancouver, 47; Q. M. S. W. H. Lettice, Victoria 46.

**Well Known Traveler Dies**  
The death occurred at 7 o'clock last evening of John A. Anderson, brother of W. J. Anderson a well known builder of this city. The late Mr. Anderson was born in Ill for the past three months. In business he was a traveler and possessed a large circle of friends in this city of which he has been a resident for the past 35 years. In addition to his one brother he is survived by sister, Miss J. Anderson, 230 View street, from whose residence the funeral will take place. Notice of the time and date will appear later.

## CHEMICAL DISCOVERY OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Sir Wm. Ramsay Succeeds In Degradating Copper Into a Primary Element

New York, July 27.—A London dispatch to the Times says that Sir Wm. Ramsay has promised to communicate shortly to the Chemical Society an account of a discovery which, in the words of so conservative a scientific publication as the Lancet, in its number issued yesterday, "marks an epoch in the history of chemical science," since his investigations have shown that a given element under the power of radium emanations undergoes degradation into another. In a short address the Lancet says the transformation of elements is actually an old accomplishment. Reversing the process sought by the ancient alchemists, who believe that there was a substance by means of which the baser metals could be transmuted into higher ones, Sir William has shown that degradation of metals by means of gas evolved from graduation.

Sir William in an interview said: "I am engaged in writing the results of my research work, which will be published at the end of August."

The paper will prove that Sir William has degraded copper to a primary metal of its family, namely, lithium; in other words he has effected the transmutation of copper.  
The Lancet continues: "For aught we know to the contrary, the time may ultimately come in the course of ages when the metallurgy of the world will be degraded to the alchemy of metals. It is highly probable, therefore, he sees that the noble metals are slowly breaking down and that gold, platinum, uranium and other elements of high atomic weight will at last be reduced to primary metals which will be the commonplace elements. This would seem to teach that gold and other metals exhibiting high atomic weight are all a complex and unstable constitution, the tendency of which is to resolve into simpler substances. These remarkable discoveries reflect with dignity and honor upon the presence of the alchemists and the pre-eminence of the alchemists, who evidently had some sort of conviction that after all there is a primary metal from which all other elements are formed by various condensations. He is a bold man who nowadays confesses scepticism about anything. The world's chemists who have said it is impossible and generations who succeeded them, have seen the impossibility come to pass."

London, July 27.—The announcement that Sir Wm. Ramsay, the distinguished chemist, has succeeded in degrading copper is likely to reawaken the discussion of the transmutation of elements which raged a year ago when several prominent scientists repudiated the transmutation idea, while others had strongly asserted it. Sir Wm. Ramsay himself disclaims ability to transmute elements, but he believes that the result of his degradation of copper will be of far-reaching importance.

## CONVENTION CALL FOR THE LABOR CONGRESS

Notices of Big Meeting in Winnipeg Have Been Sent Out

A convention call to the Trades and Labor congress of Canada has been issued by Alphonse Vorville, M. P., president, James Simpson, vice-president and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, to the officers and members of all trades and labor councils, national trade unions, federal labor unions and international local trade unions of Canada. The call sets forth that the twenty-third annual congress will convene in Winnipeg, Monday, Sept. 16.

The call reads in part as follows: "Last year, notwithstanding the fact that the convention was held in the extreme west of Canada, namely, at Victoria, the convention, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm, excelled anything in the history of organized labor in Canada."

"With the convention in Winnipeg, the future capital of the British empire, and fairly accessible, both as to cost of transportation and time, all past records should be broken. The approaching convention is expected to be a climax of the great work of organization for the past twenty-five years in Canada. Your body cannot afford to be unrepresented."

"While the organization of the workers has gone on most successfully, the efforts of our opponents have never been greater or more pronounced, and the necessity for closer touch amongst all branches of labor in every part of Canada has never been more marked. Matters affecting the every day life of the worker will be the subject of discussion on each day of the convention, and the importance of your organization entitles it to be heard in the consideration of all these great questions."

"The laws passed during the last session of the Dominion parliament, as well as those enacted by the various provincial legislatures, will afford much room for discussion, and will require the exercise of the best thought in the world of labor. See to it, therefore, that your delegates are most important."

"One of the most important questions to come before the convention will be the policy of the congress towards immigration. The advent of thousands of immigrants, and the promise of thousands more, have brought the immigration question to the forefront, and to-day it ranks as one of the most difficult problems confronting labor, affecting as it does, our wages, our hours of labor, in fact every condition that surrounds us in the sale of our labor. As every province has its own problem in this respect, every province should be well represented at the convention."

"So, too, the reports of the provincial executives as to the progress of the political action determined upon at the Victoria convention, will be of great and enduring interest. The movements and utterances of the representatives of the Liberal and Conservative parties indicate very clearly that we will have a general election for the Dominion parliament in 1908. This means that the winning of the election by the Liberal party will be the only chance that the representatives of labor, through their Dominion legislative labor body, will have of influencing the work done by the provincial executives with respect to independent political action and taking such steps as they deem necessary to improve their position."

"It is of paramount importance that at least every trades and labor council, from Halifax in the east to Victoria in the west, should be represented by the very best men."

"Don't be content to say that there will be enough there without you. Have your own delegates present. This is the winning time, and organized labor must keep up with the procession. It is useless for you to inveigh against unjust laws, or the methods of the employers, unless you do your part in organizing the ways and means to better yourself. Isolation from the general labor movement only weakens your own organization, but helps to destroy the movement itself."

## BAMBOO GROWING IS SUCCESS IN VICTORIA

As a Result Large Shipment of Plants Has Been Ordered From Japan

The success of the experiments of the Japanese gardeners at the Gorge park in growing bamboo at the Japanese tea garden has prompted them to order a considerable amount of bamboo plants from Japan, which will be shipped during the winter, as the plants have a better chance of passing fumigation during that time. It is proposed to start the cultivation of bamboo largely during the coming summer.

It is expected by the Japanese gardeners that, with the successful cultivation of bamboo, and they do not anticipate else, a considerable sale of the bamboo to furniture dealers would be enjoyed.

Furniture manufacturers have no material which corresponds to bamboo. Willow comes as near it as anything else now used in this country, but bamboo is far different to the manufacture of that furniture for which willow is now used, and for many other things besides. Bamboo in the manufacture of chairs is as light as willow, and it is very much stronger. Sofas can be made from it, direct cases and screens. The Japanese use it for a great variety of purposes. They depend upon it for their chief supply of building material, and they make from it many kitchen utensils. It is as indispensable to them as pine is on the continent, and it could be put in this country to uses for which pine is not suited. For instance, its low centre would make it a cheap substitute for iron pipes and rubber hoses in carrying water. A bamboo stem can be split down its length, and then spread out flat, making a board of great strength and of tough fiber. In coopership it has high value for staves. The green shoots of some varieties are highly prized in the Orient as food.

Another very important use to which bamboo could be put is the manufacture of paper. Old Chinese books were made with bamboo paper and they have endured for centuries. With the price of paper soaring in this country, and with much of the paper of poor quality, the government experts figure that a new source of supply is worth getting.

In Japan the cultivation of the bamboo is profitable. Dr. Chiga, the chief of the bureau of forest management in Japan, is quoted as saying that the

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**VENEZUELA IS STUBBORN.**  
Answers Secretary Root's Request in the Negative.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 25.—Via Wireless, Caracas, July 27.—The foreign office yesterday handed to the American minister, W. A. Russell, the answer of the Venezuelan government to the second note from Secretary Root regarding the arbitration of five American claims. The government persists in its refusal

to arbitrate the claims in question. The reply is a lengthy document, and answers in detail the arguments advanced by Mr. Root. The opinion is held here in some quarters that this answer may lead to the severing of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and the United States.

**Guarding Korean Railways.**  
Seoul, July 28.—Guards have been placed along the railways in the country to-day, and regular bodies of troops are patrolling all parts of Seoul.  
The reward which the government intends to offer shortly to Lord Cromer is reported to be £50,000. The delay in initiating this act of recognition has not been caused by any differences of opinion in the cabinet, but by the fact that Lord Cromer has been undergoing a course of medical treatment.



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These prices for a few days to force sales. All are on high, clear ground. Those on Topaz Avenue command the best views in town, embracing a stretch of sea from Cordova Bay to Esquimalt. City water on all.

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Seven old vellum documents of great antiquarian interest, relating to Crosby Hall, bearing dates from 1551, to 1567, changed hands at Puttick & Simpson's for ten guineas.

The floating dock of 4,000 tons lifting capacity, constructed for a Trinidad firm by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Limited, of Wallsend, has sailed for the West Indies.

Mr. George King, aged eighty-nine years, a farmer, fell forward and died

1911 stop your pain free. To show you first—before you spend a penny—what my Pink Pain Tablets can do, I will mail you free, a trial package of them—Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, period pains, etc., are due to blood congestion. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets simply kill pain by causing away the unnatural blood pressure. That is all. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

TEACHERS AND HIGH  
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONSResults Were Given Out by the  
Superintendent of Education  
Last Evening

The following results of the annual teachers' examinations and also of the high school examinations were issued from the office of the superintendent of education last evening:

## Teachers' Examination, 1907

The annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of the province began on July 2, 1907, and was held simultaneously in strong, Chilliwack, Cumberland, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Kaslo, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Revelstoke, Rossland, Vancouver, Vernon and Victoria.

The examiners appointed to act with the superintendent of education were: W. H. Argue, B.A., J. W. Church, M.A., E. H. Eaton, M.A., D. L. Edwards, B. Paul, M.A., James C. Shaw, M.A., and David Wilson, B.A. By the lamented death of Mr. Shaw in April last, the board of examiners was deprived of a very scholarly member, and the province of its most prominent and able teacher.

## Academic Certificates

(Names in alphabetical order)  
Anderson, Frederick L. B.A., Mt. Allison university, New Brunswick.  
Barker, John B.A., Queen's university, Kingston; Buckley, Alfred, M.A. University of Manchester.  
Chalmers, Louise H. B.A., McGill university, Montreal; Clothier, James C., B.A., Queen's university, Kingston; Crombie, Isaac, B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia.  
Davis, Charles J., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Davy, Robert N. M.A., University of Toronto; Dunning, John, B.A., University of Toronto.  
Falkner, Charles E. B.A., University of Oxford; Fraser, Jessie A. B.A., University of Toronto; Fraser, Lorne C., M.A., McMaster university, Toronto; Fraser, William R., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Fullerton, Roy D., B.A., Mt. Allison university, New Brunswick.

Gourlie, William G. B.A., University of Manitoba; Gower, Gordon H. B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; Grimson, Hugh D. K. B.A., Cambridge university.

Heales, Josephine M. B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Henry, Allee O. E., M.A., McGill university, Montreal.

Jamieson, Annie B., B.A., University of Manitoba.

Layton, Francis P. H. B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax.

Matthews, Allan F. B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Messenger, Maie I. B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; MacDonald, William R., M.A., University of Edinburgh; MacKenzie, Mary L. B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; McKenna, Anthony J. B.A., Ottawa university; MacKinnay, Florence A. B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; MacKinnon, Geo. W. B.A., Queen's university, Kingston; McNeill, Elsie, B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; McNelly, Hanna E. M.A., Trinity college, Toronto; McPhalen, Mary M. Pearson, Mabel M., Porter, Madeline B.A., Royal University of Ireland.

Shamplier, Jessie M. B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; Sibbald, Mary E. B.A., University of Toronto; Sinnott, Edna P. B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Smith, Alexander, M.A., University of Aberdeen; Stoddard, John, B.A., University of Toronto.

Van Blaricom, Ida M. B.A., University of Manitoba.

Wickett, Evelyn B.A., University of Toronto; Williams, John, B.A., University of Manitoba; Wood, Burton J. B. Sc., Dalhousie University, Halifax.

## First Class Certificates

(Names in alphabetical order)  
Anderson, Margaret I.; Baxter, Wilhelm; Hodgson, Ethel; Holland, Alwin; Stott, Eliza C.

## Second Class Certificates

Anderson, Agnes N.; Astie, Mabel C.; Bate, Evelyn B.; Bryant, Ethel D.; Buller, Marion G.; Bulman, Fanny E.; Campbell, Norma; Currie, Isabella M.; Clarke, Alice J.; Cook, Dora L.; Cooper, Alice; Daykin, Margaret; Dodd, Margaret K.; Donald, Sarah; Driver, Margaret L.; Fee, Mrs. Edith S.; Gammon, Agnes E.; Grant, James F.; Haarer, Helena; Harris, Coral L.; Harrison, William H.; Hill, Nora J.; Hutchinson, Henrietta B.; Johnston, Katharine W.; Knight, Edna E.; Lawrence, Flora C.; Manifold, Edith; Morrison, Florence M.; Morrison, Olive C.; McArdle, Katharine B.; McDougall, Catherine F.; McKee, Frances; McKenzie, Malcolm; McVicar, Margaret M.; Painter, Emily; Paton, Maud E.; Raleigh, Helen T.; Rankine, Thomas; Robson, Constance H.; Russell, Isabel R.; Shanks, Gertrude M.; Shaw, Lesley I.; Sinclair, James W.; Smith, Hazel M.; Smith, Laura L.; Stephens, Mary E.; Strang, Marguerite; Street, Victor C.; Taylor, Mabel E.; Taylor, Minnie; Thomas, Gwendolyn A.; Vans, Margaret; Wall, Lillian; Watson, Kathleen E.; Webb, Annie M.; Westwood, Beulah F.; White, Florence M.; Whyte, Fanny F.

## Third Class Certificates

Allison, Grace; Anderson, Orville B.; Atkins, Frances R. H.; Becker, Grace M.; Bell, Beatrice; Blake, Helena J.; Bradley, Bertha B.; Case, Catherine E.; Cockrell, Kathleen M.; Cooper, William A.; Craik, Isabella E.; Edwards, Violet B.; Ewer, A. Frederick; Fawcett, Annie M.; Forrester, Jeanie D.; Fraser, Hilda M.; Fullerton, Florence L.; Gill, Elizabeth M.; Hanna, Marion W.; Harmon, Carrie M.; Harris, Gertrude E.; Hesson, Helena M.; House, Emma; Jenkins, Mildred C.; Johnstone, Georgina M.; Kennedy, Eva D.; Kyle, Hazel B.; Leith, Sarah B.; Mercer, Jessie; Middleton, Alberta; Mills, Catherine P. E.; Mowbray, Christina; MacDonald, Christina A.; McIntyre, William H.; McVicar, Lotie M.; Parrott, Katie L.; Paterson, Edwin R.; Pines, Georgia; Rickaby, Edna M.; Robinson, Stanley; Russell, Annie C.; Salo, Matthew A.; Shaw, Irene; Short, Amelia; Summerville, Margaret S.; Sterling, Edna M.; Stoddard, Charlotte A. F.; Stuart, Jessie A.; Thompson, Jean R.; Wells, Gertrude M.; Wetherall, Claire; Whitley, Adelaide; Wilkie, Elizabeth; Williams, Florence; Wilson, Eliza; Winslow, Lillian A.; Wood, Annie L.; Yeomans, Josephine B.

son, Jean R.; Wells, Gertrude M.; Wetherall, Claire; Whitley, Adelaide; Wilkie, Elizabeth; Williams, Florence; Wilson, Eliza; Winslow, Lillian A.; Wood, Annie L.; Yeomans, Josephine B.

## Third Class Certificates

These are renewed for one year under section 120 of the Public Schools act.

Bell, Etta L.; Booth, Annie; Bowell, Bertha J.; Bradley, Emily; Brethour, Helen; Brown, Elizabeth E.; Cameron, Bertha I.; Carson, Ellen M.; Carter, Louise J.; Cathcart, Annie; Christensen, Carl B.; Crawford, Dora; Creech, Mary M.; Eastman, Bessie G.; Ford, Mabel R.; Frame, Margaret M.; Fraser, Mrs. Hattie; Gibson, Frances; Gibson, Grace E.; Gibson, Margaret; Godson, Grace A.; Griffiths, Ada W.; Haarer, Isabel K.; Hall, Carrie; Hardie, Violet; Holmes, Mary H.; Howell, Ada M.; King, John; Lawrence, May; Leighton, Annie L.; Lister, Ellen; Lovell, Elizabeth S.; Marsden, Sarah; McLeod, Carl E.; Macrae, Sutherland; McDonald, Christina J.; Mackenzie, Mrs. Lena B.; Mackenzie, John K.; McLennan, Mrs. Ada J.; McMartin, Jane; Plaxton, Elsie D.; Pringle, Lena S.; Ramsay, Mary G.; Ramsay, Margaret; Rath, Annie; Read, Ellen R.; Robertson, Margaret M.; Rolston, William G. M.; Sharpe, Phoebe O.; Shrapnell, Elsie S.; Starret, Mrs. Clara P.; Sullivan, Margaret M.; Sutherland, James; Thomson, James W.; Toop, Ida M.; Vanetta, Annie E.; Woodman, Annie M.; Brethour, Margaret M.

## High School Examination

The following are the results of the high school examinations:

## Armstrong Centre

Intermediate grade—Maximum marks, 1,300; Sarah B. Matheson, 671. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1.  
Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; Orville P. Watson, 902; Gertrude E. Harris, 897. Number of candidates, 4; passed, 2.

## Chilliwack Centre

Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; Margaret I. Calbeck, 825; Myrtle E. Newby, 789; Edith H. Ryder, 752. Number of candidates, 7; passed, 3.

## Cumberland Centre

Intermediate grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; Charles O. Smith, 673. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1.  
Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500. Number of candidates, 6; passed, 0.

## Grand Forks Centre

Intermediate grade—Maximum marks, 1,300; Jessie A. Stuart, 788. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 1.  
Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; J. Herbert Reid, 832. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 1.

## Kamloops Centre

Intermediate grade—Maximum marks, 1,300; Henry S. Irwin, 813; Lulu M. Taylor, 721. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2.

## Kaslo Centre

Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; Norman C. Wood, 921; Gordon Evans, 919; Gordon S. Wood, 840; Gladys L. Kelly, 822; Clara R. Harmon, 750. Number of candidates, 8; passed, 5.

## Nanaimo Centre

Intermediate grade—Maximum marks, 1,300; Gwendolyn A. Thomas, 650. Number of candidate, 1; passed, 1.  
Junior grade—Minimum marks, 1,500; Margaret E. Hardy, 1,037; Anne M. Hill, 958; George N. Bertram, 898; Grener R. Brown, 829; Douglas S. Planta, 859; John A. Jones, 819; Cecil A. Caldwell, 773; Charlotte Mezzoline, 765; Mary Stewart, 750. Number of candidates, 16; passed, 9.

## Nelson Centre

Senior grade—Maximum marks, 1,100; William Brown, 720. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1.  
Intermediate grade—Maximum marks, 1,300; Roy Harris, 726. Number of candidate, 6; passed, 6.  
Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; George Gore, 908; Charles E. Swanson, 883; Alice C. Corry, 862; Olive McLeod, 848; Eva G. McVicar, 802; William E. Poupere, 786. Number of candidates, 9; passed, 6.

## New Westminster Centre

Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; Alice McEwen, 970; Anna Morrow, 939; George G. Gilles, 910; Annie L. Wood, 879; Harry K. Burnett, 877; Jean M. Peebles, 876; Otway Wilkie, 874; Archibald S. Kirkland, 852; Margaret Archibald, 849; William T. House, 834; Helen Montgomery, 793; Marvin J. Sutherland, 789; Margaret Watson, 791; John J. Odin, 789; Edna Broe, 779; Isabel Oliver, 756; Florence A. Blodeau, 750. Number of candidates, 22; passed, 17.

## Columbia College

Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500. Number of candidates, 7; passed, 0.  
Revelstoke Centre  
Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; Jean Hyatt, 908. Number of candidate, 10; passed, 1.

## Rossland Centre

Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; Laura F. Jewel, 908; Frances Brown, 865; Emily Gault, 809; Nettie L. Wood, 771; Alma O. Beverly, 770. Number of candidates, 5; passed, 5.

## Vancouver Centre

Intermediate grade—Maximum marks, 1,300; Ethel D. Royant, 962; Thomas Rankine, 337; Laura I. Smith, 723. Number of candidate, 5; passed, 3.

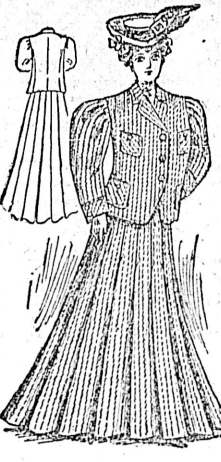
Junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,500; Daniel M. Gordon and William E. G. Murray, 1,145; James McRae Brough, 1,054; Edward P. H. Bates, 982; Martha A. Covan, 972; Basil L. Sawers, 960; Florence O. Hart, 952; Jesse A. Davidson, 937; Beula B. Vermilyea, 919; Euphemia C. Jones, 914; Etta M. Beckman, 910; Edwin R. Paterson, 906; Earl A. B. Kirkpatrick, 904; Susanna B. Dunsinuir, 896; Rowe Holland, 892; Mabel I. J. Allan, 884; Ethel M. Pearson, 876; Margaret Cattell, 875; Lila M. Geddis, 871; Elmo B. Atkins and George S. Ford, 867; Mabel B. Covan, 867; Grace H. Perick, 860; Gladys E. Greggs, 856; James T. Underhill, 855; Flossie J. Mulloy, 854; Winifred V. Bowen and George Y. K. Shun, 849; Sadie H. Munro, 848; William J. Abel, 841; Lillian A. Ross, 839; Jessie F. B. Parkes, 836; Bernice V. Cousins, 835; Mary I. Bolton and Clyde H. A. Rogers, 833; Hazel M. Ashwood and Alice M. Keenleyside, 829; George M. Gordon, 824; Harry M. Barrett, 820; John B. Busby and Adelle E. O'Dwyer, 812; Violet England, 810; Hattie E. Uchida, 807; Jessie Smith, 795; Mona M. Uchida, 807; Purvis McLennan, 794; E. May Johnson, 788; Loftus T. R. McInnes, 786; Horace G. Stone, 784; Grant V. S. Ford, 782; Richard Draper, 768; Ethel H. Revelley, 765; Mildred E. Salter, 757;

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pox and he was removed to the Swiss Cottage hospital. His cell was fumigated and all persons on that corridor vaccinated. The prisoner informed the medical health officer that he was a friend of the pedler who had been scattering the disease abroad in the city.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling had an experience at Durham which he is not likely to forget. He arrived to take his doctor's degree and was met at the station by the students in fearful and wonderful costumes, representing cardinals, pirates and savages. The students were headed by a "Tom and Jerry" band with drums. Closely guarded by armed students, Mr. Kipling's cab was dragged through the densely packed streets to North Bailey where he thanked the students for their magnificent lungs and muscles. The degree was conferred.

A Lander (Colo.) man, called to serve on a jury, tried to get off by claiming he was too big for such work.

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### THE COUNCIL MEETING

The proceedings at the meeting of the City Council on Friday evening did not have a tendency to establish public confidence in the ability of the Mayor and Aldermen to deal with a critical situation. One would have supposed that the gentlemen entrusted with the responsibility of governing a city which had just, more by good luck than good management, escaped a great disaster, and actually suffered a severe loss in property and reputation, would have approached the consideration of the question to be dealt with in a spirit which would give some promise of useful results, but such was not the case. They seemed to stand powerless. They betrayed the unfortunate fact that they are divided into two parties and that none of them has the slightest respect for the opinions of the others. We are prepared to concede to all of them a desire to advance the interests of the city. We are not prepared to concede that they possess those qualities which would enable them to reach useful conclusions on the very important question of fire protection and a water supply. What they might accomplish if they would enter upon a discussion of the subject with open minds and without personal bias against each other no one can say, for, unfortunately for the interests of Victoria, ever since Mr. Morley has filled the office of Mayor no single subject of public interest has been approached in such a spirit. It is pretty safe to assume that, upon any important question which arises, the Council will divide in a certain way. This condition of things is hopeless. None of us know too much about anything, and if we add to our ignorance personal bias or an arrogant assumption of the superiority of our own judgment, we are unfit to deal with problems which call for the exercise of wise discrimination. We do not suggest that the Mayor is the cause of all the trouble, for we do not think he is. We do not wish in these observations to be considered as singling out any one individual. The citizens are not in a frame of mind to draw fine distinctions. They are weary of municipal bickering. They are fast reaching the conclusion that nothing useful need be looked for until there has been a complete change in the personnel of the City Council.

The Mayor is reported to have said at the Council meeting in the course of his comments upon the proposal to use sea water for fire protection purposes, that water cannot be advantageously pumped through pipes for a greater distance than a thousand feet. The Colonist does not know what right the Mayor has to pose as an authority on these matters. If his knowledge and experience in hydraulics is such that he is entitled to speak the last word on any subject, it is a matter of surprise that the possessor of such qualities should have languished like "some mute inglorious Milton" in the obscurity of Victoria commercial life. The citizens of Victoria would accept his opinion as to points connected with the business in which he has been engaged here, but they have no evidence at hand to warrant the opinion that he is qualified to speak with authority upon the best method of supplying a city with water or of providing adequate fire protection. We do not say, for we do not know, that Mr. Morley is not the best water expert in America. We only say that he does not appear to have been so esteemed by anyone except a small coterie of people, who agree with him on certain fanciful reforms. He said that water cannot be advantageously pumped through pipes for more than a thousand feet. In its first reference to fire protection by direct pumping through mains the Colonist mentioned a case where five effective streams had been thrown upon a fire, the only force being derived from a fire engine working directly upon the city mains. Since the Mayor made the above statement we have taken the trouble to ascertain the distance of the fire referred to from the pumping station and find that it was 3,500 feet. In view of this fact, which the Colonist has from its own knowledge and not from what anyone told it, no one will be surprised that we decline to accept the Mayor's statement as a finality.

We think those Aldermen who are opposing the redistribution plan—we are not speaking of the details but only of the principle—are making a mistake. To our way of thinking, a reservoir full of water without a proper system of pipes to carry it where it is needed would be of very limited service. This does not seem to be a point for expert opinion. In discussing this matter last year the Colonist took the position that no matter what source of supply was adopted a reservoir ought to be provided, not simply to regulate the pressure in the mains, but to provide a reserve of water to be used in case of accident

to the supply pipes. We can understand how an Alderman might advocate a reservoir as well as redistribution, but not how he can stand up for that as a substitute for redistribution. It is to be hoped, however, the judgment in the Esquimalt water works cause may go, that the municipal authorities propose to provide Victoria with an abundant supply of good water under adequate pressure. If they do not propose this, they had better leave the matter severely alone. We submit for their consideration these questions:

Is it not necessary under any circumstances that there shall be a large reservoir?

Is it not highly desirable under any circumstances that there shall be a large reservoir?

Is it not desirable that an independent service for fire protection shall be provided in the congested part of the city?

As we look at the matter, the answers to these questions are in no way affected by the source of supply from which water for domestic purposes shall be obtained. They can be answered as well now as a year from now and work can be begun at once, if the answers are in the affirmative.

One of the Aldermen in speaking of the use of salt water suggested a fire boat as an alternative for a stationary engine. We think he is mistaken about the value of fire boats. In a harbor where there is a good deal of shipping a fire boat is an exceedingly useful thing, and nothing will take its place, but there are no purposes for which such a boat could be used ashore which a stationary engine would not serve as well. The nearest example we have of a fire boat is in Seattle where the Snoqualmie does excellent service along the water front, but the sphere of its operations is limited to a narrow strip. The proposal has been made—we do not know if it has yet been acted upon, in that city to install a system of mains connected with the sea to provide fire protection in the lower levels. Some years ago the New York authorities wanted suggestions as to the best means of protecting the "dry goods district," and the plan which was considered the best was the employment of a separate system of mains to be supplied with salt water from the harbor.

We wish it were possible to impress upon the Mayor and Aldermen that the question of fire protection and water supply is a practical piece of business and not merely a subject upon which gentlemen can air views, which in the very nature of things can be little more than guesses. We wish we could impress upon them that other cities than Victoria have had to deal with just such problems and have solved them. We wish we could impress upon them that the citizens are ready to pay for an efficient water service, but will not vote a single dollar to be expended in experiments for which there is no more warrant than there would be if they were recommended by the first half dozen people one might meet upon the street. The time has come when this matter should be placed in the hands of a competent commission, with instructions to prepare a plan upon the adoption of which the citizens could vote. This commission might consist of one expert of acknowledged reputation, or of such an expert and two citizens. We do not care how it is constituted so long as the person or persons to whom the formulation of the scheme is entrusted can be relied on to bring to bear upon it both knowledge and experience. We are satisfied that the City Council as at present constituted cannot devise a plan which the citizens will accept, and we doubt if any city council likely to be elected would be able to do so.

### MR. McBRIDE CRITICIZED.

The Vancouver World prints editorially a long article from a correspondent. We assume that we do our contemporary no injustice in thinking that it accepts the views set out in the communication as its own, and that the ascription of the article to a correspondent is only to distinguish it from an editorial. The fact that the Times printed the same article without any credit indicates that it was in receipt of the same communication. We assume therefore that the article may be taken as the expression of the views of the Liberal party. The article is long. It occupies nearly three columns in the Times. The World divides it into eight sections. It has evidently been prepared with great care.

It begins with an endeavor to characterize Mr. McBride as a public man, and takes the position that he prefers to make trouble rather than devote himself to the task of developing the province. This is grossly unfair. Whether or not Mr. McBride possesses what the writer of the article calls "the genius of statesmanship" is something which time only can decide, but there is abundant evidence that he is able to take a broad and comprehensive view of public affairs and to deal with them in a sagacious and successful manner. He inherited two legacies from his predecessors. One was an empty treasury and an exhausted credit; the other the claim for "better terms." It is only a little more than four years since he took office. He has converted deficits into surpluses, and placed the credit of the province at a high point. Today British Columbia as a political organization, as well as a field for investment, stands unsurpassed among the various parts of the Empire. To any one but a

political partizan, this would seem to be an achievement of no small magnitude. Mr. McBride took up the question of better terms where his predecessors left it, and in so doing had at first the unstinted support of his political opponents in the legislature, as was shown by the resolution of 1905. If in pressing these claims he was "making trouble," as the writer of the article suggests, Mr. J. A. Macdonald at one time was particeps criminis, and he has boasted through the constituencies that it was he who stated for Mr. McBride the nature of the claim to be presented at Ottawa. Mr. McBride took the "better terms" question a step further than his predecessors. He secured the recognition of the principle upon which it was based from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and from the premiers of all the provinces. He followed this up by preventing the Ottawa government from forever closing the door against the presentation of our just claims. These things may or may not constitute statesmanship. That is a matter of opinion. They certainly show that Mr. McBride was equal to the duties of the hour. Invited to Ottawa by the federal Premier to attend a conference at which the question of better terms came up, Mr. McBride has had little leisure, between the time requisite to get the financial affairs of the country into shape and the proper handling of the case for better terms, to give his attention to the formulation of a policy of development. Moreover, he would have been unwise to have done so, until he saw the results of his efforts to restore the province to its true financial position. He has inaugurated an irrigation policy, which will result in a great addition to the agricultural capabilities of the province, and in due time he will develop other advantageous projects.

We do not propose this morning to follow the writer through the seven other paragraphs into which the World divides his article. We propose to review briefly the position of the party, to which Mr. McBride is opposed, in respect to the questions dealt with above. In as regards the Premier's successful efforts to restore the credit of the province and replenish its empty coffers, the course taken by the Liberal party in the legislature was one of captious criticism. We concede that the duty of the Opposition is to criticize, and we are not disposed to be too exacting as to the manner in which that duty is discharged; but we can say with absolute certainty that no part whatever of the credit of restoring the provincial finances and credit is due to the Liberal party. In regard to "better terms," we have already said that at the outset Mr. Macdonald vied with Mr. McBride in choosing language strong enough to express the justice of the provincial claim. At a meeting held during the campaign preceding Mr. Templeman's election, Mr. John Oliver boasted that the government had come to the Liberal side of the house to find terms equal to the strength of the claim of the province. But with the passing of the resolution of 1905 co-operation with Mr. McBride ceased. When at the invitation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Mr. McBride went to Ottawa, Mr. Templeman's newspaper alleged that he was only going in search of a grievance, and from the hour of his setting out until the day the Conference closed not only the Times but other Liberal papers sought by every means in their power to frustrate his efforts. When he reached Ottawa he found Mr. Templeman there. British Columbia was the only province having special claims to present. Most people would have supposed that Mr. Templeman would have been in evidence and assisted Mr. McBride to make his case as strong as possible. He was not present at any session of the Conference, and there is no evidence that he at any time or in any way, directly or indirectly, lent his assistance to the province at this critical time. His abstention from any participation in pressing for our rights could only be construed as indicating that he was hostile to them. We are not surprised therefore that the other members of the Dominion cabinet declined to trouble themselves about the matter. Mr. Templeman did not even do as much as Mr. Fielding, for he did make a proposal to Mr. McBride, which indicated that he thought justice had not been done the province. When the resolutions adopted by the Conference were before Parliament, not one of the representatives of British Columbia, all of whom are Liberals, had so much as a single word to say on behalf of the province. We are very sure that Mr. McBride need not fear a comparison of his conduct with that of the Liberal members in the House of Commons from this province. Their partizanship prevented them from opening their mouths to assist a political rival, although he was laboring to secure what every government and legislature in British Columbia for years past had claimed were only the just rights of the province.

We shall reserve the other features of the article for treatment again, only saying now that it seems regrettable that the writer of it could not have been more careful as to his statements of fact. We shall show that he has been very careless in at least one important particular.

### MUTATION OF METALS.

The mutation of metals, which Sir William Ramsay says he has accomplished so far as copper is concerned, by converting it into lithium, is a very notable discovery. Sir William has not tried to convert copper into gold,

but there would seem to be a possibility of converting gold into copper, although this does not necessarily follow from what has been achieved. For some time scientific men have inclined to the idea that all substances are simply forms of some one substance. This is not very different from the views of the Arab alchemists. Geber, who wrote on the subject in the Eighth Century, said that there were three essential substances, namely, mercury, sulphur and arsenic. Paracelsus, the greatest of all the alchemists, said the essential elements were four, namely, salt, sulphur and mercury, with a fourth, which could not be separated from the others, and which corresponds to the ether, which modern chemists have suggested as an all-pervading substance. Paracelsus believed that his four elements were really only forms of one. Thus we see that modern science is getting upon the same ground as that occupied by the investigators of an age, which is not recognized as scientific. If we seek for the origin of the idea that all matter is only a manifestation of one substance in different forms, we must go back to the twilight of history, for in the earliest records extant, which deal with anything more than the doings of kings, we learn of men seeking for the means whereby base metals could be converted into gold. Was this process once known, and is it among the forgotten things of an ancient civilization? There seems to be some reason for thinking so.

We have a long and interesting story on the early days in the province, which a correspondent has kindly sent us, and for which we shall try to make room on an early day.

"Lumberjack's" letter will appear when he authorizes us to append his own proper signature to it. Another correspondent, who said in a note accompanying his communication that he was afraid it was illegible, is informed that his fears have good foundation. We will go through it with care, and print it later. We wish correspondents would remember that unless they write legibly we cannot print their letters. In the first place it takes too much of a compositor's time. In the next place there is a great liability of errors being made.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

### THE OUTLOOK IN KOOTENAY

It has often been said that fruit-growing was developed in Kootenay as a mining industry. Now that there has been no depression in the mining industry no one would have thought of ranching. The explanation of the rapid development of the new industry may be half true, but it is quite certain that no revival of mining now or in the future can detract in any way from the current year sees the fruit-growing industry flourishing as never before, and the beginning of a mining revival at the same time.

Many mines in Kootenay within the last ten years have been developed by local capital, and on the whole it has been fair to say that the local capital is largely interested in fruit land, and even in that field has to compete with capital from Manitoba and the new provinces, which have been able to attract the large sums. Consequently mining properties requiring development have to be financed from different quarters. It is therefore gratifying to learn that in spite of financial stringency in Eastern Canada and in the United States, little difficulty is encountered in attracting capital for the development of the province whose value is even in part established. It may be that dealing in mining stocks is less active than it has been, but the country districts are to the effect that there is more genuine development work in progress in Kootenay now than there ever was in what were called the boom days.

Many fortunes have been made out of Kootenay mines. A large proportion of them has gone to the building of Spokane, and the rest to the building of Seattle. It was Spokane money that was risked most freely to exploit the mines, and its owners are entitled to the reward of their enterprise. Much of the money so made has come back for further development and more will come.

If it is true, as sometimes stated, that more money has been put into Kootenay mines than has ever been taken out, it is certainly true of the fruit lands. The product to date has probably not paid the cost of clearing the land, and has certainly not paid in full the small purchase price to the government plus wages to the labor employed. But there is a great difference between the expenditure in mines and on land, and it is wholly in favor of the land. Money put into the development of a mine may meet with no return, or no return may be made, but the expenditure in clearing lands and planting trees is certain of a return, and, further, there is no time limit on the return. The most extensive mineral deposits will some day be exhausted, but the fertility of orchard land need never be exhausted, and cannot, indeed, be permanently exhausted.

However, the mines of Kootenay are far from being exhausted. Their development is only begun. Even some of the most extensive mineral deposits have been abandoned as their surface richness was exhausted and are known to contain far greater riches at depth.

With two great fields of investment offering, as mining and fruit-growing, the outlook for Kootenay seems very bright. But so far there has been no effort, apparently on thought of co-operation between those engaged in the two. Fruit-growers have devoted themselves to capturing the markets of the home market, and the most valuable for any product, has been supplied chiefly by importation from Washington, Oregon and California.

The coming fall will see the British Columbia Fruit Growers' exchange organized and at work. It is to be hoped that some attention will be given to the home markets. Miner and lumbermen are good customers, and many of them are situated where there is no local supply. It is a poor advertisement for the best fruit-growing in the world that for its own wants it has to depend mainly upon imports.—Nelson Canadian.

### How She Was Mentioned.

"I met Miss Knox today," said Miss Blundin. "By the way, she asked me if I knew you."

"Is that so?" said Miss Giggles.

"Yes we had quite an argument. I happened to remark that May Simpers was the silliest girl I knew and she—er—she simply wouldn't agree with me."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Wickwire—"If you go first, you will wait for me on the other shore, won't you, dear? Mr. Wickwire—I suppose so. I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you."—Illustrated Bits.

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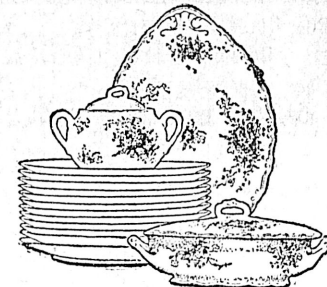
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Handsome Tray Cloths, 20 in. x 20 in., each ..... \$2.50

Dainty Sideboard Covers, 43 in. x 14 in., each ..... \$5.00  
Dainty Sideboard Covers, 68 in. x 19 in., each ..... \$6.50

## A Half Dozen Prices on Linen Table Napkins

We carry a big stock of linen napkins, and our sales of this line each year are surprisingly large. A great many B. C. hotels and restaurants find this the most satisfactory place to purchase their table linen.

And why not? There is not another establishment in the province carries such a quantity of fine linens. There is no store that can offer better values. We give them the kinds that stand the hard wear hotel linen is subjected to at the prices the majority of stores charge for the sorts that soon go out of commission in the wash.

TABLE NAPKINS, 16 in. x 17 in., per dozen ..... \$1.50  
TABLE NAPKINS, 17 in. x 18 in., per dozen ..... \$1.75  
TABLE NAPKINS, 18 in. x 20 in., per dozen ..... \$2.50

TABLE NAPKINS, 21 in. x 21 in., per dozen ..... \$3.50  
TABLE NAPKINS, 22 in. x 22 in., per dozen ..... \$7.00  
TABLE NAPKINS, 22 in. x 22 in., hem-stitched, per dozen ..... \$9.00

## Basaltine Ware

Beautifully finished and hand painted in very unique and graceful shapes, in colors of dull black, and red and blue glaze finish, decorated with draped figures, St. George and the Dragon, The Greek Warrior, etc.

Vases, each ..... \$1.50  
Beakers, each ..... \$1.00  
Plaques, each ..... 75c  
Teapots, each ..... \$1.50

## Aller Vale Devonshire Motto Ware

Consisting of jugs, bowls, vases, milk horns, candlesticks, mugs, ashtrays, dog trays, and a very large assortment of other very unique things, with very suggestive mottoes inscribed on them; at most moderate prices.

### Bretby Art Ware

This beautiful art ware has won high awards at all the principal international exhibitions both at home and abroad, and comprises a large variety of vases, umbrella stands, hanging pots, pedestals, and pots, flower holders.

LOOK FOR THE NAME  
Libbey  
ENGRAVED ON EVERY  
PIECE

The  
Best  
Gift

Libbey Cut Glass speaks to the eye as does a masterpiece of painting. It is above and beyond betterment. Other glass is measured by its approach to Libbey loveliness.

In thousands of new homes this month, the loveliest gift will be Libbey Cut Glass.

## Carlton Ware

### Our Very Latest Importations

This is a line sure to appeal to those who delight in real choice pottery.

Teapots, 1 gill, each.. 65c  
Teapots, 1½ gills, each 75c  
Teapots, 2 gills, each.. 85c  
Teapots, 3 gills, each.. \$1.00  
Teapots, 4 gills, each.. \$1.25  
Open Jugs, 1½ gills, ea. 50c  
Open Jugs, 2 gills, each 60c  
Open Jugs, 3 gills, each 75c  
Open Jugs, 4 gills, ea. \$1.00  
Mounted Jugs, 2 gills, each ..... \$1.00  
Mounted Jugs, 3 gills, each ..... \$1.25  
Tea Sets, 40 pcs, set \$7.50  
Tea Cups and Saucers, each ..... 25c  
Open Sugar and Creams, per pair, 50c and ..... 75c  
Acorn Shaped Peppers and Salts, each ..... 25c  
Coquetter Egg Cups at each ..... 75c  
Menu Tablets, in plain and tinted, at, each 50c and ..... 75c

WEILER BROS.  
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

Try Our Satisfactory Mail Order Service





## UNIQUE QUESTION IS RAISED RE DIVORCES

What Are the Exact Powers of  
the Court of British  
Columbia?

## OLD DECREES NOT AFFECTED

If Decision Goes Against Province,  
Likely That Ottawa Would Pass  
Enabling Act

Vancouver, July 26.—Has the supreme court of British Columbia any powers in matters of divorce? It has remained for Mr. Justice Clement to raise this question, startling the Bar, and even the Bench, his brother judges, and sending divers tremors and fears in the veins of scores whom British Columbia has divorced since, in 1857, the then colony adopted this law of the motherland.

In effect Mr. Justice Clement asks: "Was that law, exercised for 14 years before British Columbia joined confederation, taken away by the B. N. A. Act, which includes 'Marriage and Divorce' among the 'exclusive prerogatives' of the Dominion Parliament."

In raising this question the court has had to include Nova Scotia, the only other province of the Dominion which had this English law before confederation, and which, like British Columbia, has since continued to exercise it.

The point has been raised in Mary Watts' petition against Ruben Watts. That case has now been directed to stand aside until October. Meanwhile Justice Clement has requested argument upon the two-fold question:

"Has one judge or have three judges power to grant divorces; and second, if one judge has that power, can he grant a decree nisi, usually returnable in six months, or must he not grant a final and absolute decree."

Upon the argument the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice will be asked to take part with J. A. Russell, K. C., and C. M. Woodworth, counsel for and against the Watts petition.

"There would not, of course, be a revolution in matters of divorce, even though it should be decided, here or before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where the question will ultimately go, that the province has not the power it has so long been exercising," said a K. C. today.

"The divorces that have been granted would not be swept away. Ottawa would have to make them legal, and would, of course, with an enabling act, which would also apply to Nova Scotia."

But he did not think it would be decided that the British North America Act made any such change.

## THE JAPANESE INVASION

Hundreds of Those Who Arrived On  
Kumeric Go to the Prairies

Vancouver, July 26.—Eleven hundred and ninety Japanese from Hawaii landed in Vancouver today. The invasion of the little brown men has just begun. The Japanese on landing today, prior to harangue in native tongue by Consul Morikawa, deposited with him \$25 each, the minimum amount immigrants must have in their possession before they are allowed in to the country. The consul says passports and money will be refunded new arrivals as soon as they secure employment.

Of the new arrivals 350 will be provided with accommodations in Japanese boarding houses on Powell street. The others will leave this afternoon for Steveston and other points on the Fraser river.

As soon as arrangements are completed between 500 and 800, according to requirements, will be shipped east to work on the prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Many of the new arrivals will be given employment in northern canneries. Others will be given work by the Slave Lake Power company. The steamers Venture and Britannia will also convey the Japanese to Steveston tonight.

Kumeric Discharging

The steamer Kumeric at noon today began discharging its human freight

The quality of the barley grain, the quality of the hops, the Pabst Eight-Day Malt Process and the Pabst Perfect Brewing Process make

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at the dock of Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans. Three customs officers have been assigned to the task of examining the baggage of the new arrivals, who are being landed in batches of four and five. The inspection seems to be unusually rigorous. It will be midnight before their task is completed.

The dramatic feature of the Japanese invasion was the spectacle presented when the coolies descended the gangplank. Each man, acting under the instructions of the local Japanese consul, who addressed the multitude from the bridge, did not reach British soil until he had deposited \$25, and his passport in a spacious gunny sack, held by an official of the local consular agency. Mr. Morikawa, the representative of the Imperial Japanese government, witnessed the proceedings. He explained that the monies thus collected would be refunded as soon as his countrymen secured employment.

A call upon the Liberal government at Ottawa to immediately take steps to curtail Japanese immigration into British Columbia was telegraphed last night to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Liberal association of Vancouver. This action was decided upon at a session of the executive of that body held last night at the Liberal club rooms. The resolution anent this matter, which was passed, reads as follows: "Whereas the large influx of Japanese into this province is detrimental to the best interests of the province and threatens to unsettle labor conditions;

"Therefore be it resolved that this executive strongly urges upon the Dominion government the necessity of taking immediate action by arrangement with the government of Japan, or otherwise check such immigration; and further, that this executive strongly approves of the steps taken by R. G. Macpherson, M. P., in this matter."

Early yesterday afternoon two little boats might have been seen skimming the placid surface of the inlet to the anchored British tramp steamer Kumeric, with its army of unwelcome invaders.

The first put out from the immigration detention shed with Dr. A. S. Morikawa, his assistants, armed with various papers. The second emerged from the shadow of Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf with men and money, \$30,000 in brand new Bank of Commerce twenties and fives.

The twelve hundred brownies beamed down over the railing, up both with an expression of calm indifference. Apparently they did not know the difference of either. All seemed to be as happy as if the Kumeric were their own private yacht and they were on a vacation cruise.

"They have been this way since they left Honolulu," said Capt. Anderson. "I have never seen a happier crowd nor a finer lot of oriental immigrants."

The nineteen hundred and seventy-four men were sitting about the deck smoking, laughing and chatting. All were well dressed, and were remarkably young and vigorous.

"Four hundred of these fellows fought in the war with Russia, and many of them were in Port Arthur engagements," said Dr. John H. Pugh, the ship's surgeon. He agreed with the captain that they were a fine, healthy lot of immigrants.

Upon the appearance of Dr. Morikawa most of the nineteen women vanished below deck with their ten children and babies, later appearing bedecked in native silks.

One by one the twelve hundred and three passed down the port side of the ship, where sat Agent-General Morikawa.

Here their names were checked, Morikawa giving to each a ticket which entitled him to one Bank of Commerce twenty and one five.

But before the presentation of this the holder was compelled to pass Dr. Morikawa, who, at the stern of the ship, was assisted in his examination by his office assistant, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Okada of the Sun Ban acting as interpreter, and the ship's surgeon, Dr. Pugh. Dr. Rear had also come over with the party of officials.

Some idea of the capacity of the distillery plant may be obtained from the fact that 10,000 to 200,000 gallons of rye whiskey have been produced yearly for the past two years.

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hattan, the new gold camp in the Nevada desert, and expected soon to have half a million in cold cash when the balance of the payments shall have been made.

Mr. Thompson virtually walked out of Rossland several years ago. He had been for nearly ten years one of the big men in the mining camp to which he gave his name. A good-hearted man, a high roller, and at one time exceeding \$200,000, vanished like a summer mist. Part of his misfortunes were due to bad investments. He made the prediction when he went south that he would live to make another cleanup.

CHILD DROWNED AT TYNEHEAD.  
Nineteen-months-old Lad Falls Into Well and Is Dead When Found.

New Westminster, July 26.—One of the most distressing accidents that has occurred recently in this district took place near Tynehead on Wednesday evening, when little Willie Gillis was drowned in a spring from which the family took its supply of water, and as a result his parents are terribly distracted.

Willie was nineteen months old, and had been playing about the yard during the afternoon. Late in the day he was missed by his mother, who started a search which resulted in finding his lifeless body in the hole above the spring, which is about four feet deep. Every effort was made by the neighbors to resuscitate the little chap, but without avail. Willie was a sunny-faced lad, and his death has cast a gloom over the settlement. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon, and the body was laid to rest in a field near the village, as there is no regular cemetery. The service over the grave was attended by many mourners.

Tannery Escapes Destruction.

New Westminster, July 26.—The roof of the Fraser River tannery took fire last evening, and for some time the big industry on the south shore of the river was threatened with destruction. Finally the flames were extinguished by the aid of a steam pump from the river. A large section of the roof will have to be renewed, and the damage will amount to \$500. The material used for roofing was supposed to be fireproof.

Trustees' Convention.

New Westminster, July 26.—The annual convention of the school trustees of British Columbia will be held in this city during the week of the provincial exhibition, and will open on Monday, September 30, and remain in session for several days.

ADDITIONS TO DISTILLERY.

Enterprise at Sapperton Represents an Investment of \$1000,000.

New Westminster, July 26.—The large additions which are being made to the British Columbia distillery company's plant in this city have now been almost completed, and the administration building and new stables will be occupied in a few weeks. The additions represent an expenditure of \$20,000.

The plant now represents an investment of fully \$300,000, practically all of which has been spent in this city. In addition to this the value of the stock on hand now reaches the enormous total of \$600,000, so that it will be seen that the entire property at the present time will amount to close on one million dollars, and represents as large, if not a larger capital than any other industry in the city.

The industry will mean more, however, in a short time to this city and district than at present, owing to the fact that a good portion of the grain which, up to the present, has been imported, will be grown locally. Barley is the grain used exclusively, and already many of the Delta farms are growing crops of this grain, while a few years ago no barley of any quantity was grown here. The distillery will take practically all that can be grown in this district.

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Archdeacon Scriven will be the special preacher, and Jesse Longfield will preside at the organ. On Monday a grand organ recital will be given, at which Miss Kayton of Victoria will contribute three songs, two of which have been composed by Mr. Longfield.

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, the Heart or Kidneys. The Heart and Kidneys are a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptomatic treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart and Kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy ever claims to treat the inside nerves. Also for indigestion, biliousness, breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me today for sample and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

WILL ENLARGE PLANT.  
Granby Smelter to Be Enlarged to 4,000 Tons Capacity.

H. P. Dickinson, general agent of the Giant Powder Co., has returned from a tour of the Boundary country, says the Rossland Miner. He says that the mines of the Boundary are progressing finely. While they have not as many men as they need, still miners are coming in daily and it will not be long before they will have all necessary help.

The Granby Consolidated Co. is figuring on increasing its smelter capacity from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of ore a day. With this company it is a question, not of ore supply, but of smelter capacity. With an output of 4,000 tons a day there would be an increase of at least 25 per cent. in the profits of the company.

The increased scale of wages has proven rather severe on the small high grade mines near Greenwood, and a few are not now being operated, and this is directly attributable to the increase in wages. It is probable, however, that the high grade mines will re-start at a later date, when they can get their pick of men. The Consolidated Company is beginning to exploit the claims recently added from the Amalgamated Copper Co. of Phoenix, Charles Bessel, formerly of this camp, but now superintendent of the Snowshoe, is in charge of the development of these properties. It is anticipated that they will turn out large quantities of ore when they are developed, as they are located in what is considered one of the best sections of the Phoenix camp.

GUESTS AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Balmoral—

W. J. Blackwell, Seattle.  
Mrs. W. J. Blackwell, Seattle.  
M. Elizabeth Epperson, Sutter, Cal.  
Core B. Myers, Stockton, Cal.  
Edith C. Waterman, Stockton, Cal.  
Ida G. Sperry, Stockton, Cal.  
Josephine M. Hogan, Stockton.  
Mabel E. Hope.  
Eleanor F. Gallagher, Stockton.  
Jessie M. Seeds, Stockton.  
Annes L. Birdie, Stockton.  
Blanche Braumton, San Francisco.  
R. E. Fingland, Vancouver.  
Dr. A. A. McKee, Victoria.  
R. Youngusband, Duncan.  
G. H. Cross, Sananichton.  
M. Sparkman and son, Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sparkman, Seattle.  
E. Wesley, Brantford, Ont.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Johnston, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—

Mrs. E. Turner, Pasadena, Cal.  
Charles L. Turner, San Francisco.  
W. H. Archard, Brandon.  
Mrs. Bennett, Brandon.  
Miss J. Trotter, Kamloops.  
Miss M. O'Brien, Kamloops.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cardwell and child, Butting, Mont.  
A. C. Smith, Chemalunus.  
Miss Smith, Chemalunus.  
Robert Campbell, Holland, Man.  
Robert Holland and two children, Winnipeg.  
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney D. Sykes, Toronto.  
Miss M. L. Brainerd, Niagara Falls.  
Miss Janet A. Jepson, Niagara Falls.  
Miss J. M. Adair, Galt.  
S. A. McKinnon, Vancouver.  
J. Chisholm, Duncan.  
C. W. Richardson, Mattawa, Ont.  
Minnie B. Baker, Seattle.  
Ada Byers, Seattle.  
Emma T. Norris, Chicago.  
Lillian Clark, Ballard, Wash.  
Jenny Mahar, Ballard, Wash.  
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Stockton.  
H. Ludwig, Portland.  
Ida H. Brown, Seattle.  
C. Brown, Surrey.  
Mr. and Mrs. B. McGurners and child, Strathcona, Alta.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lamb, Surrey.  
D. Sutherland, Winnipeg.  
Ed. Rowe, Edmonton.  
J. H. Ponton, Edmonton.  
W. Borch, Seattle.  
Samuel Baker.  
Mrs. B. C. Richy, Seattle.  
Miss Ella Leonard, Seattle.  
C. A. Moore, Baker City, Ore.  
W. Gibson.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Blackadar, Collingwood, Ont.  
Crislie Blackadar, Collingwood.  
Thomas Baker, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sechelt, B.C.  
J. F. Bingham, Vancouver.  
Thomas Gray, Fort William.  
A. G. McCandless, Vancouver.  
Mrs. West, Seattle.  
Lillian Hosken, Mineral Point, Wis.  
Ada Whitaker, Plaine, Wash.  
Carrie Lewis, Plaine, Wash.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Snokane.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woods and children.

At the Victoria—

R. Story, Vancouver.  
P. Mott, Bankhead.  
Maud Westboro, Tacoma.  
Alice Swartz, Tacoma.  
C. Gaunt, Sanich.  
Rev. T. W. Hall, Cumberland.  
O. W. Ball, Tacoma.  
Mrs. O. W. Ball, Tacoma.  
Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Strang, Portland.  
Miss Grace Crain, Angola, Ind.  
Miss Cynthia Graham, Seattle.  
W. Thuring, Vancouver.  
R. Wyatt, Winnipeg.  
W. H. MacDonald, Winnipeg.  
P. H. Fletcher, Winnipeg.  
C. M. Francis, Edmonton.  
C. McKinney, Edmonton.  
S. Cook, Alert Bay.  
J. Irwin and wife, Nootka.

At the King Edward—

Mr. and Mrs. A. Carr, Nanaimo.  
M. H. Morton, Nanaimo.  
Miss B. Batterham, Vancouver.  
Mrs. B. Batterham, Vancouver.  
Miss Mamie Dierker, Nome.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Fullener, Seattle.  
J. Gordonlock, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Gilmour, Vancouver.  
M. Faleto, Nanaimo.  
Ollis T. Bacon, Wichita Falls.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Little, Port Townsend.

At the Queen's—

R. Hornby, Hamilton, Ont.  
Mrs. Wm. Mearns, Cowichan.  
John Miller, Kenneth, Cal.  
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Vancouver.  
J. H. Collins, Cobble Hill.  
T. J. Coffee, Iowa.  
J. R. Sheppard, Hartney.  
C. A. Moore, Underhill.  
B. H. Hartney.  
J. Wood, Seattle.  
J. Huxtable and wife, Winnipeg.  
N. H. Moore, Portage in Prairie.  
J. Sparrow, Portage in Prairie.  
L. Lucifren, Revelstoke.  
H. Jack, Bellingham.  
J. Le Brien, Vancouver.  
J. McFar, Vancouver.  
H. A. Near, Vancouver.  
P. Basket, Nanaimo.  
J. Woodbank, Sidney.  
H. McElroy, Shewan Lake.  
J. Hillon, Nelson.  
J. Day, Nelson.  
B. W. Dorey, Edmonton.  
Mrs. Jacobson, Edmonton.

At the Dallas—

D. F. G. Titus, Centralia.  
Miss H. Hill, Olympia.  
W. P. Cameron, Tacoma.  
W. W. Dow, Tacoma.  
G. C. Sanly, Tacoma.  
J. B. White, Tacoma.  
W. Vaddell, Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. McCutcheon, Calgary.  
E. A. Kump, Portland.  
Mrs. Kump, Portland.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Scriven, Vancouver.  
Mrs. Hastings, Vancouver.  
Mrs. Page, Portland.  
Helen Page, Portland.  
Francis Page, Portland.  
M. Donald Lamont, Vancouver.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Schelzer, New York.  
The McGee, Robson, Winnipeg.  
James Melish, Vancouver.  
F. Charrington, Bedford, Eng.  
Mrs. J. E. Skinner, Calgary.  
Miss E. Skinner, Calgary.  
Miss N. Skinner, Calgary.  
S. A. Skinner, Calgary.  
Ed. Chute, Vancouver.  
James R. Ruff, Toronto.  
Mrs. Ruff, Toronto.

## Special Attractions for Monday in Fine Lace Curtains

IN the Lace Curtain Department we have made great reductions on rich lace curtains, bringing them away below prevailing prices. Because of the low prices quoted here we would advise acting promptly, as we are sure by Monday evening there will be very few left. All these curtains are of very soft lace and in very pretty designs.

### Bobbinet Ruffled Lace Curtains



# Victoria Quality Store

49 Fort Street Telephone 94

QUAKER COFFEE ROAST, 2's	.....\$1.00
QUAKER COFFEE ROAST, 1's	.....50
QUAKER COFFEE GROUND, 2's	.....\$1.00
QUAKER COFFEE GROUND, 1's	.....50
QUAKER TEA, 3 lb. tins	.....\$1.50
QUAKER TEA, 1 lb. pkts.	.....50
QUAKER TEA, 1-2 lb. pkts.	.....25

## FELL & COMPANY, LTD.

The Quality Grocers

Phone orders promptly attended to.

## British-American Trust Company, Ltd

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Capital, paid-up, \$100,000. Reserve, \$50,000.

Correspondents in London, Eng.: Coates Sons & Co.; in New York: Continental Finance Co.; in Hartshorne, Bogert & Battelle; in Montreal: Hartshorne, Bogert & Battelle; Agents in Toronto: The Trusts and Guarantee Co., Ltd.

Fiscal Agents for International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., and Alberta Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Pacific Marine Insurance Company, British Canadian Fire Insurance Company, etc.

A general Banking, Broking, Insurance and Real Estate Business transacted.

Drafts issued on and collections effected through the seventy branches of the Eastern Townships Bank in Canada.

Specially represented at Lloyd's, on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Spokane Stock Exchange.

We effect Fire, Life, Marine, Accident, Live Stock, Motor Car and Employers' Liability Insurance.

We will invest your money on mortgage and guarantee the principal and 6 per cent. interest, manage your estate and collect rents and interest.

## SUMMER TONIC

There Is None Better Than Our

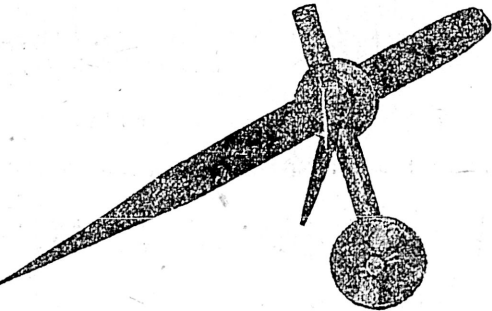
**\$1 Syrup of Hypophosphites \$1**  
As a Pick-Me-Up. Try a Bottle

## BOWES' DRUG STORE

98 Government St. CHEMIST Near Yates St.

## Attention! Loggers

We have recently added to our stock a full line of  
**ATKINS CROSS CUT SAWS and ATKINS AAA AXES**  
and we are prepared to fill all orders.



The Ideal Undercutter for sawing from under the log will be appreciated by all loggers.

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS 74 WHARF STREET

## Typewriters

Rented  
Sold  
Repaired

### A. M. JONES

88 Johnson Street Phone A1267

Amherst shoes for men who work.

### THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office.  
Victoria, at 8 a.m., July 27.  
SYNOPSIS.

The pressure remains about thirty inches and fine weather prevails from Vancouver Island southward. At Port Simpson, however, weather continues and between the ranges the temperature exceeded 90 to-day. Fine and moderately warm weather is general throughout the prairie provinces.

#### TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B.C.	54	74
Vancouver	53	74
New Westminster	50	74
Kamloops	42	90
Barkerville	42	74
Fort Simpson	52	68
Atlin	48	64
Dawson, Y.T.	44	68
Calgary, Alta.	46	80
Winnipeg, Man.	58	80
Portland, Ore.	58	76
San Francisco, Cal.	54	66

#### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Sunday:  
Victoria and vicinity—Winds mostly westerly, generally fair to-day and Monday, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Winds mostly southerly or westerly, generally fair to-day and Monday, stationary or higher temperature.

#### SATURDAY.

Highest	74
Lowest	54
Mean	64
Sunshine 12 hours 12 minutes.	

#### June 1907.

Highest temperature	78.2
Lowest temperature	50.0
Mean temperature	59.0
Total precipitation for the month	.33
Inch; average amount .33 inches.	
Bright sunshine 213 hours 18 minutes;	
mean daily proportion .44; (constant sunshine being 1).	

### PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send, or phone items to the city editor.

E. H. Mitchell and wife of Winnipeg, who have purchased the farm of Mr. Forrest at Gordon Head, have arrived to take possession.

Mrs. Henry Bleecker of Los Angeles, who has been visiting her son in Spokane, is at present in the city, the guest of Mrs. Rowland Machin, Gordon Head.

W. R. Robertson, Indian agent at Duncan, is a guest at the New England.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Troup of Seattle, with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crowell, are the guests of Mrs. H. Dallas Helmecken, Rosebank, Esquimalt. They left yesterday on an auto run to Alberni.

A. Lewthwaite, of the Luse Land Company, St. Paul, Minn., is a guest at the Dallas hotel.

G. O. Buchanan, of Kalso, was a passenger from Nootka by the steamer Tees, which reached the city last night.

Mrs. R. Ogilvie has moved to 7 Michigan Street; but will not be at home until the fourth Thursday in September.

Miss M. Godson and Miss J. G. Littlewood are visiting friends at East Delta.

Miss Geraldine Starr has returned after a four weeks visit to Vancouver.

Mrs. B. A. Myers, of Los Angeles, California, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Daniels, Colquitz.

Dr. D. E. Kerr, and family have returned home from Alberni, where they were visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Moss, formerly of this city, but now residents of Seattle, arrived in Victoria Friday morning by the Princess Victoria to spend a day visiting friends and will leave for home this evening. Master Lyle B. Moss, who has been visiting for the past two weeks with his aunt, Mrs. Partridge, will also leave for home with his parents.

Theodore Hourston Lennie of New Westminster is spending a short vacation at the residence of his sister, Mrs. G. Jennings, Burnett.

### Band Concert This Afternoon

By permission of Lieut. Col. Hall, and the officers of the 5th Regiment, the band under Bandmaster Rusby will play this afternoon at Beacon Hill park from 3 to 5 p. m.

### Making Cast of Trout.

A cast is being made at the provincial museum of a trout with which S. B. Alexander recently captured a medal at Kaslo, B.C. The trout weighs 22 pounds, is 36 and 3-16 inches long and in girth is 2 1/4 inches.

### Will Meet as Usual.

The members of the Baraca class of Calvary Baptist church will meet as usual this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, but will assemble at the office of the president, 93 Yates street. The study of "The Sermon on the Mount" will be continued.

### At St. Andrew's Cathedral

Two visiting divines will lecture at the St. Andrew's cathedral today. Rev. G. Carlin of St. Paul, Minnesota, will speak at 10.30 a. m., and Rev. P. C. Cairne of Liverpool, England will occupy the pulpit in the evening at 7. Both are masters in sacred oratory and have chosen subjects interesting to all.

### Garden Party Wednesday

A garden party will be held on the lawn at Mrs. James Foreman's residence, Belcher Street, on Wednesday next, afternoon and evening in aid of the Y. M. C. A. of Victoria. No admission will be charged, but tea, cake, ice cream and home made candy will be for sale. It is hoped it will be well patronized as the object is a worthy one.

### No More Work This Year.

No further progress will be made with the work upon the canal to bring water to the workings of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company. With a good supply of water in the old reservoirs considerable gold is being extracted. Such is the announcement of J. B. Hobson, manager of the company, who is at present in the city en route to New York to attend a meeting of the board. The reservoir consists of a connection with the Spanish lake enterprise is already full and overflowing at the rate of 7,000 miners' inches a day, which promises well for the success of the projected enterprise.

## LOCAL LABOR MEN ARE NOW AROUSED

Decide on Immediate Action to Check Influx of Japanese

### DEPUTATION TO GO TO OTTAWA

Officers and Executive of Victoria Council Decide on Vigorous Campaign Against Orientals

The officers and executive committee of the Victoria Trade and Labor Council held an emergency meeting at Labor hall last evening to consider the influx of Japanese to British Columbia.

Delegate Johnson, who had just returned from a labor conference at Vancouver, reported that the general impression in labor circles there was that some large railroad company was responsible for the large number of Japanese that were at present pouring into this province. In fact, the officers of labor unions claimed to have positive proof to that effect, while others thought that it looked like one of W. T. R. Preston's schemes. He reported that R. G. Macpherson, M. P., would, at the request of Vancouver labor council, head a strong deputation that would at once proceed to Ottawa to lay the matter before the government, and urge that a strong effort be immediately made to stop the influx of Orientals.

It was decided to recommend the Labor council to send several delegates from here to join the Vancouver deputation. In the meantime a strongly worded telegram has been sent to Hon. William Templeman, urging him to assist R. G. Macpherson, M. P., and the deputation from Vancouver and Victoria.

It was further decided to issue a circular letter asking every trade union on Vancouver Island to send protests to the Ottawa government on behalf of their respective unions.

A circular letter will also be sent to every Liberal association in the province asking them to use their influence with Premier Laurier and his government, urging that something be done to check the immigration of Orientals.

## LECTURES ON VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND

Rev. Jeffrey Martin Gives an Interesting Address in Metropolitan Church

Rev. J. Jeffrey Martin delivered a most interesting lecture at the Metropolitan Methodist church last night entitled "Two Weeks in Jerusalem," giving an account of his impressions and experience in the holy city. The speaker expressed himself as profoundly impressed with the evidences of the truth of Holy Writ which confronted him on every turn. It was a different Jerusalem, and the surrounding country and the topography of the hills and valleys bore out today the accurate descriptions of the inspired eye-witnesses of the occurrences told of in the Scriptures.

Mr. Martin, however, warned his hearers that the Jerusalem of today is not the Jerusalem of the New Testament.

"The city has been twice razed to the ground and captured twenty times since Biblical days, and the modern wayfarer walks nearly 90 feet above the footsteps of the Nazarene."

He explained how excavations at the north wall showed the old foundations 90 feet below, and that the city had been built and rebuilt upon the ruins of its predecessor. But the quarries of Solomon were still there, and the speaker, who has made extensive researches into these matters, explained how in the old days the workmen painfully and laboriously broke off the slabs of rock by filling the crevices with wet sand and potters' wheel, slowly swelling, burst the rock. Solomon's temple, of course, was burned nearly two thousand years ago, and the Turkish mosque of Omar now desecrates its site.

Referring to the Temple of the Rock, locally shown as Our Lord's tomb, Mr. Martin, like several other competent authorities, is quite certain that the tomb was never there. He pointed out how absolutely accurate the topographical details in the bible had proved to be in all other respects, and how the bible states that the tomb was outside and not inside the city. Now the traditional site is not only in the city now, but has always been inside the walls. The enclosed area has been increased from time to time, the present walls, within which the sacred relics with vast numbers of people dwell, having been built either by the Crusaders or the Saracens of the same epoch. Thus the lecturer insisted that the tomb must be sought outside the present walls, probably on one of the neighbouring hillsides.

Upon the conclusion of the lecture the pastor tendered Mr. Martin most hearty thanks for his interesting address, and a collection was taken up in aid of the W. C. T. U. mission on Yates street.

### Preaches in Victoria West.

Rev. J. Jeffrey Martin will preach in Victoria West Methodist church in the morning.

### Lady Maccabees Picnic

Baxter Hive S. L. O. T. M. have arranged for a picnic at Fisher's Landing, Esquimalt, Tuesday afternoon, July 30. Members of the other hives are invited to join in this occasion of pleasure.

### Gives His Freedom.

Wong Fong, the Chinaman accused of looting in the ruins of the St. Johns church Sunday school, was given his freedom in the police court yesterday on request of Chief of Police Langley, who stated that the trustees of the church were unable to identify the stolen junk.

### The only royal doctor in Europe is

Duke Carl Theodore, of Bavaria.

## Special Value In White Goods

White Pique from 12 1/2c per yd  
White Duck from 15c per yd  
White Lawn from 12 1/2c per yd  
White Nainsook from 12 1/2c per yd  
White Spot Muslin from 10c yd  
White Vestings from 25c per yd

### G. A. RICHARDSON & CO.

82 YATES STREET

## Best Tie Values in the City

Only an extensive and well-bought stock like ours can offer values like these.

Men's ties in the very latest patterns, four-in-hands, blowing ends and ascots, made of English silks, poplins, crepe de chine, foulard, Barathea.

Ties That Are Worth 75c to \$1.00

for 35¢

See window.

### FINCH & FINCH HATTERS

57 Government Street

## Banana Sundae

On an extremely hot day come here and try one of our delightful Banana Fruit Sundaes—

20c Worth of Refreshing Pleasure

Our Soda Fountain, too, will please you.

TERRY & MARETT  
The Prescription Druggists

S.E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

### OBITUARY NOTICE

The funeral of the late Robert M. Higham, chief steward of the steamer Princess Beatrice, who died on Thursday will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1.30 p. m. from the parlors of British Columbia Funeral Furnishing Company, 52 Government Street. Rev. Dr. Campbell will officiate both at the parlors and the graveside. The deceased's shipmates will attend the funeral, as will also a delegation from the K. of P.

The death occurred late on Thursday night, at Vancouver of Rex Simpson, the little eight-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Austin, of Victoria, and grandson of Mr. G. R. Simpson, of Kemp & Simpson, Mr. Austin, the father of the boy went over to Vancouver on Friday and the funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. Mr. Simpson's residence, 788 Richards Street, Rev. J. S. Wilson, of St. Andrew's church, officiated at the residence and at the grave.

### A LESSON TAUGHT BY THE FIRE

It was noticed by hundreds of those watching the fire spread from building to building on Tuesday that in all cases the roofs were the first to catch and many onlookers remarked that had these roofs been treated with a really good fireproof composition, such as the good fireproof composition made by the Newton & Greer company, of Victoria, it would have, without doubt prevented the spread of the fire beyond Government street. It was owing to the rapid spread from roof to roof from sparks and flying pieces of burning shingles that the fire got beyond control of the fire department. Any persons wishing to look into this matter can obtain all particulars from Messrs. Newton & Greer Co., at 46 Yates Street.

### Try a Pair!

President Braces are popular because of their proven merit. Hundreds of men prefer them to any other kind. 50 cents a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Take a trip on the Iroquois among the Thousand Islands of the Gulf and you will be delighted. Excursion rates Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Dear Woman's Heart

**MONDAY**  
STOCK TAKING SALE

**Ladies' Slippers**  
Fine Turn Soles, Low Heels

**\$1.00**

Values Up to \$2 and \$2.50

**PATERSON SHOE CO., 70 Government St.**  
THE HOUSE OF SHOEGRAPHY

You can depend upon the quality of anything you buy from—

**Redfern's**  
Government Street

This range's oven is rather larger than seems necessary, but you'll like the extra room, since it takes less fuel and less fuss to do better baking. Oven lined with heavy asbestos to keep heat where it belongs; top, bottom and back uniformly thick.

**Oxford Chancellors**  
This drop-oven door can't slam down nor get wobbly on hinges—patent check-spring stops that. Oven bottom is double-perforated-steel loose bottom over the real oven bottom: level surface, always. Way the fire door's built, and the special draft design, make this the most sensitive of ranges to control—easy to manage, sure to satisfy. Come and look it over—you've seen no range like it for the money.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED  
Toronto  
Montreal Hamilton  
Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

For sale by Ogilvie Hardware Co., Ltd., sole retail agents.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**  
SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS

Business Accounts Carried on Favorable Terms  
Savings Bank Department—Interest Added Quarterly.

THOS. R. WHITLEY, Manager, VICTORIA, B.C.

TOTAL ASSETS, \$44,500,000

**SINGER BICYCLES HUMBER BICYCLES**

We have just received another shipment of these machines direct from the factories. We take your old wheel in part payment. Call and see us.

**The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.**  
BICYCLE DEPARTMENT  
15 Government Street, Opposite Post Office

**School of Mining**  
A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Affiliated to Queen's University.  
**KINGSTON, ONT.**

The following Courses are offered:  
I—Four Years' Course for Degree of B.Sc.  
II—Three Years' Course for Diploma.  
a—Mining Engineering.  
b—Chemistry and Mineralogy.  
c—Mineralogy and Geology.  
d—Chemical Engineering.  
e—Civil Engineering.  
f—Mechanical Engineering.  
g—Electrical Engineering.  
h—Biology and Public Health.

For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

**Richardson's Special Blend**  
The Mixture That Pleases All. Hundreds of Testimonials For Sale Only at

**Army and Navy Cigar Store, Phone 346**

### THE TIDES

#### JULY

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht

1	2:03	6:39	4:44	7:01	13:17	2:51	10:7	8:4
2	2:38	6:01	7:06	6:11	11:47	3:55	21:31	8:4
3	5:09	5:31	8:42	14:50	4:35	21:54	8:4	
4	6:50	5:01	11:30	06:5	14:56	4:42	21:54	8:5
5	7:33	4:21			15:42	4:55	22:40	8:5
6	7:39	3:39					22:40	8:5
7	7:39	2:11					22:28	8:8
8	8:09							
9	06:18	8:38	1:14					
10	06:18	8:03	1:14					
11	06:58	8:43	1:14					
12	1:25	8:77	10:20	1:20	18:18	7:9	22:20	7:8
13	1:51	11:11	11:22	2:01	18:18	7:9	23:18	7:7
14	2:21	8:01	11:42	2:01	18:18	7:9		
15	0:22	7:44	10:20	7:07	12:22	2:26	21:16	7:9
16	1:57	6:39	3:50	7:07	12:59	3:33	20:31	8:0
17	2:21	6:01	3:50	7:07	12:59	3:33	20:31	8:0
18	2:49	5:48	8:32	5:56	13:56	4:48	21:12	8:3
19	4:37	4:44	11:00	5:56	14:04	5:4	21:36	8:5
20	4:34	4:34					21:04	8:8
21	4:34	4:34					21:04	8:8
22	6:55	1:5					21:16	9:6
23	7:29	0:8						
24	0:03	9:08	8:22	6:31	17:38	7:7	19:32	7:6
25	1:47	9:55	9:49	6:31	17:38	7:7	19:32	7:6
26	1:47	9:55	9:49	6:31	17:38	7:7	21:48	7:2
27	2:38	9:00	10:34	6:31	18:26	8:0	22:56	6:9
28	2:38	9:00	11:13	6:31	17:18	8:1		
29	4:02	4:02						8:1
30	1:19	5:58	5:58	6:62	12:40	4:6	19:37	8:2
31	2:36	5:1	7:53	6:01	13:30	4:6	20:36	8:3



## Clay's Metropolitan Tea and Coffee Rooms

Ices, Ice Cream, Ice Cream Sodas, Fountain Drinks of all kinds.

PURE FRUIT JUICES OF ALL KINDS.

Afternoon Tea Parties, Outing and Picnic Parties Supplied on short notice.

Phone 101 or order at

39 FORT STREET

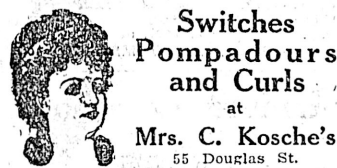
## THE REAL THING

(MADE AT HOME)

## Teague's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla

THE TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL, ROOTS AND HERBS ITS ONLY COMPONENTS.

THE B. C. DRUG STORE  
27 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 356.  
J. TEAGUE.



Switches  
Pompadoours  
and Curls  
at  
Mrs. C. Kosche's  
55 Douglas St.

NOW IS THE TIME

To set out your

## CELERY PLANTS

FINE HEALTHY STOCK AT

## JAY & CO'S

13 Broad Street

## H. J. ROUS CULLIN

ARCHITECT

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Victoria, B. C.



## This is the Mark

that guides you to durability, style and beauty when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.

"1047 ROGERS BROS."

The standard of quality for nearly sixty years.

In buying spoons, forks, knives, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of

AMERICAN BRITA CO.

Saxon Ointment cures Eczema and Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, or Itch of any form, and all Skin Diseases; "Heals Old Sores"—makes new friends. \$1.00 a box at all druggists, or address Box 202, Victoria, B. C.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

New Stock of Paper Napkins, all the latest designs. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Nothing is so admired as a good head of hair, says Dr. B. E. Criston, the celebrated dermatologist of Paris. Gray Hair Elxir, one of his famous French toilet articles makes the hair grow, cures dandruff, stops the hair falling out, returns its brightness also returns gray hair to its natural color. Andria Oil will remove wrinkles, smoothes pits, liver spots, yellowness of the skin, will make old faces look young again. Dermathol removes pimples, black heads, oily skin, salt rheum, coarse pores, eczema. Obesthal external, sure cure for obesity. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair bulbs, ends your superfluous hair. Hour: 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mrs. Winch, 129 Cornorant street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.  
McClary's famous stoves and steel ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

## CAPITAL PLANING AND SAW MILLS COMPANY

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS. VICTORIA, B. C.  
DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS,  
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

## LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY

P. O. BOX 162

PHONE 77

Use Telephone to Nanaimo. Use Telephone to New Westminster.

## CREAM

Fresh Cream is getting scarce. Why not try the canned? Some people prefer it.

CARNATION, 20 ozs., 20c a tin, 2 for 35c.  
ST. CHARLES and JERSEY, 20 ozs., 15c a tin.  
ST. CHARLES and JERSEY, family size, 2 for 25c.

## WM. B. HALL

Tel. 917 89 Douglas St.

Floral Designs  
Cut Flowers  
Plants

## FAIRVIEW GREENHOUSES

Esquimalt road; phone 219—Store 79 Government street. Phone 1203.

## We Are Still Selling FIRE INSURANCE

## Heisterman & Co.

75 Government Street

## TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

1280 acres crown grants in Rupert District; stream runs through property which is also close to salt water; coal outcrops on land. Price per acre ..\$15.00

## A. G. SARGISON

P. O. Box 495 Victoria B. C.

If the person or persons who took the stocking hung outside the Beehive, 84 Douglas street last night, call there, they will be given its mate

Making Jam?—Preserve kettles from 30c. to \$1.35. Wooden spoons 10c. Fillers 10c. Rubber rings 10c. dozen. Jelly cans 50c and 60c dozen. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St.

## "Beehive Bargains

At 84 Douglas street, finest grade Lisle hose, 75c, regular for 45c in black and tan; white skirts, \$1.00 and \$1.50; dressing jackets, 85c, for 60c; cotton vests, 2 for 35c; Ladies hose, 5 pair \$1.00; gent's socks, 5 pair for \$1.00.

## VICTORIA CHILDREN WILL GO ON STAGE

Musical Watsons Have Accepted Flattering Offer Made to Them By An Amusement Promoter

The many friends of the popular musical Watson family will be interested to know that they are in receipt of a very flattering offer from the agent of a prominent amusement promoter for an extended engagement to begin at any time they feel disposed to accept the proposition. The offer will most likely be accepted and they will in all probability leave some time during the coming fall.

They propose in the meantime to provide themselves with stage accessories, which will be required, by giving a series of performances in the A. O. U. W. hall, with a dance after the show. They have been fortunate in securing the services of John E. Drew, an old vaudeville and dramatic star, to coach them and assist in their entertainments. Mr. Drew has decided to become a resident of Victoria and is at present having a home built on Stanley avenue. The little ones should be entitled to the patronage of the amusement loving people of Victoria, more especially on account of their willingness in the past to assist in any worthy cause wherever requested.

## Will Speak This Evening

Mrs. A. T. Frampton, late of London, England will give the address this evening at Harmony Hall Mission at 7 p. m. She is acting correspondent of the "One By One" band and her address will be in connection with the work of this organization.

## MAJOR WILLIAMS IS IN COMMAND OF DISTRICT

He Is Acting In the Absence of Lieutenant Colonel Holmes

The following regimental orders for the Fifth regiment have been issued by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall:

1.—The following D. O. No. 46, July 20, 1907, is published for general information:

No. 1. Course of instruction: Lieut. W. A. Irving, Fifth regiment, C. A. will be attached to the Royal School of Artillery at Esquimalt, B. C., for a long course and duty, with effect from the 19th inst. Authority, H. Q. 5812-1, dated 4, 7, 1907.

No. 2. Duties of D. O. C. M. D. No. 11: With reference to M. D. No. 145 (3), dated 25, 6, 1907, the abiding sense on leave of Colonel J. G. Holmes the duties of D. O. C. M. D. No. 11, will be performed by Major R. L. Muspratt, R. C. A.

No. 3. Clover Point rifle range: The Clover Point rifle range will be placed at the disposal of the Esquimalt Garrison Rifle association all day on Thursday next, the 25th inst.

2.—Relieved from duty: In accordance with the above D. O. Lieut. W. A. Irving is relieved from duty with No. 1 company until further orders.

3.—Specialists: The following N. C. O.'s and men have qualified as specialists as under:

No. 1 Company—  
Gun layers—54, Corpl. T. Ross; 78, Corpl. W. Loat; 27, Corpl. R. Parker; 21, Corpl. F. Kreuger; 41, Corpl. J. Stanforth; 20, A.-Bom. F. Newberry; 95, A.-Bom. G. Brown; 21, Gunner J. H. Newberry.

Fuze setters—11, Corpl. W. Sweeney; 56, A.-Bom. G. Muir; 8, A.-Bom. H. S. Moss; 58, Gunner J. L. Lawry; 68, Gunner W. Goodchild; 32, Gunner J. Y. McCarter.

Signalers—16, A.-Corpl. S. Court; 4, Gunner T. Mason; 69, Bom. L. Foot. Range finders—2, Gunner D. Evans; 13, Gunner B. Shaw.

No. 2 Company—  
Gun layers—1st, 162, A.-Corpl. V. Rolfe; 2nd, 123, Gunner B. H. Cross; 3rd, 131, Gunner W. Buckett; 105, A.-Sergt. A. Richardson; 193, A.-Corpl. W. Eden.

D. R. F.—1st, 151, A.-Sergt. Spoford; 2nd, 188, A.-Bom. Merrifield; 3rd, 106, A.-Bom. H. Mathews; 103, Gunner, C. Merrifield; 198, Gunner F. Ware. Signalers—108, Gunner H. Baker; 126, Gunner F. Graham; 121, Gunner A. Kerry.

No. 3 Company—  
Gun layers—1st, 297, Gunner G. A. Ross; 2nd, 262, Gunner H. E. Coates; 3rd, 256, Gunner J. J. Wilson; 277, Bom. S. L. Wilson; 292, Gunner A. Penketh; 201, Gunner A. C. Boyce; 274, Gunner C. H. Bridgen.

D. R. F.—225, Sergt. E. T. Lawrie; 228, Gunner G. S. Creed; 240, Gunner A. Carmichael; 242, Gunner G. Petherbridge; 239, Gunner J. Yates; 243, Gunner E. Logan; 241, H. Price; 236, Gunner A. Graham.

Signalers—240, Tpt. G. R. Wilsen; 248, Gunner J. Price; 233, Corpl. V. Williams.

4.—Armories, inspection of: For the information of all ranks, it is notified that at the inspection of armories, which will take place in the near future and probably at short notice, all rifles, side arms, belts, frogs, pouches, helmets and haversacks must be in the armories. Also all uniforms chargeable to the companies and not in possession of men whose names appear on this year's sheets must be in the armories.

5.—Information wanted: Anyone knowing the present address or whereabouts of Pte. F. Dickinson, who transferred from the Fifth regiment, C. A., to the Second R. C. R., for service in South Africa, will send particulars to the officer commanding, as his queen's medal and bars have not yet been received by him.

6.—Office: Office will be held on the first Wednesday in each month until further orders.

By order,  
W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, CAPT.,  
Adjutant Fifth Regiment, C. A.

## COMING WEEK'S SHOW AT THE GORGE PARK

Specially Imported Pictures Will be Presented by Bioscope—Large Attendance Last Week

The animated pictures and orchestral concerts at the Gorge during the past week attracted larger crowds than at any time during the season. For the coming week the management has secured an extra fine assortment of films and the patrons of the concerts will see an exceptionally fine exhibition tomorrow evening and the succeeding evenings of the week. Among the views to be presented are some which were recently imported from France by the Edison Bioscope company and have never yet been shown in this part of the world tomorrow being the first time they have been presented in America. The programme for this week will include: "The Pirates' Treasure," "The Slaves" and "The Newsboy." The latter especially is said to be a very interesting set of pictures. The Victoria theatre orchestra, which has enlivened the evenings for the past few weeks, has also arranged a very choice programme and during the coming week they will be heard in some of the latest musical successes. The programme, which has been arranged for the orchestral concert, is as follows:

March, "Seventy-Fourth Regiment."  
Valse, "Venus," Regan.  
Selection, "Piff, Paff, Pout."  
Characteristic, "Wooden Soldier."  
Cornet solo, "Adieu."

The orchestral concert will commence at 8 o'clock and the pictures will be thrown on the screen as soon as it is sufficiently dark. This makes it about 9 o'clock when the first picture is shown and the entertainment lasts for nearly an hour. This afternoon the orchestra will also be in attendance and will render a very choice programme, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Stoves and Ranges at Cheapside.

Splendid values in fine English and Scotch Wool Blankets in white, grey and colors are now being offered at prices which are sure to please. From \$3.25 to \$8.50 a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

## WANTED FOR ISSUING WORTHLESS CHECKS

Man Arrested for Theft at Nanaimo Has Charge Against Him Here

Arrested in Vancouver on a charge of theft preferred at Nanaimo, R. Teeple, a roving printer, is wanted in this city, also on a charge of cashing worthless checks on the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The warrant issued here is being held awaiting the result of Teeple's trial at Nanaimo.

Teeple arrived in Nanaimo about two weeks ago to take a position on the Nanaimo Herald. Work was only a side line with him, however, and he only lasted two days at the Herald. He remained in town after leaving his position, and took a room at the Shades hotel, with Leslie Dupon, of the Windsor bar.

Last week he came to Victoria for a day or two, returning to Nanaimo on Sunday. While here he registered at the Telegraph hotel, conducted by A. E. Dupon brother of Leslie Dupon. He stated to Mr. Dupon that he was employed at the Windsor hotel in Nanaimo and had come to Victoria for a little vacation. Being a check on the Canadian Bank of Commerce for \$8, which Mr. Dupon cashed and deposited in the Imperial bank. As Mr. Teeple had no account at the Canadian Bank of Commerce here the check was sent to the bank in Nanaimo, where it was thought Teeple had his account, but from information received here there is reason to believe that no such account existed.

In the meantime Teeple returned to Nanaimo and to his room at the Shades, but on Wednesday night he went down to the Joan, which was lying at the wharf and engaging a state room under the name of Teeple Warren, went to Vancouver Thursday morning.

On Thursday, Dupon, becoming suspicious of Teeple, made an inventory of his clothing, etc., and found that several articles were missing. He notified the police and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Teeple, charging him with stealing. At the same time a warrant was issued here charging Teeple with cashing a check on the Canadian Bank of Commerce when he had no account with that institution.

Teeple was arrested yesterday morning in Vancouver, and was taken to Nanaimo for trial.

## GARDEN PARTY WAS ENTIRELY ENJOYABLE

Pleasant Time Was Spent at the Residence of Bishop Cridge Yesterday Afternoon

Over two hundred people attended the garden party at Bishop Cridge's residence yesterday afternoon, and over \$80 was realized for the fund of the Church of Our Lord. It had been intended to devote half of the money received to the First Relief fund, but as the city council has decided that no further donations are required it is probable that the entire sum will be devoted to the original objects of the gathering.

Beautiful weather prevailed and the spacious grounds were looking their best, their natural beauty being enhanced by the prettily decorated stalls, covered as they were with flags, flowers and draperies. The venerable Bishop Cridge was able to receive all the guests in person and spent the afternoon with his visitors watching the various sports.

Of these there were a variety and everyone had a most enjoyable time. Clock golf was, perhaps, the chief attraction, and there were many entries for the competition, for which two prizes were given. The first prize, a silver picture frame, donated by Mrs. Shallercross, was won by Mrs. Cook, and the second, a very pretty beaded purse, given by Mrs. Fleet, was won by Admiral Fleet. Miss Hilda Harris presided over the lavender salad and sold a great many of these sweet scented gifts. Mrs. G. A. McTavish assisted Mrs. Higgins presided over the refreshment booth, while Mesdames Jones and Jacob dispensed the ice cream. Miss Gladstone did a rushing business at the home made candy stall. Miss Fawcett sold the flowers and Mesdames Langley and Spenser the fancy work.

Much fun was had over the fish pond where the Mesdames Emma and Lawson were in charge. Each angler was supplied with a fishing rod and had to angle for his trophies. There was a prize of some kind for everyone, and the younger people had lots of fun over it. But perhaps the most hearty merriment was caused by the Aunt Sally under the enthusiastic care of Master Lynn Laundry and Master Charlie Brown. Some of the ladies turned out to be better shot than their escorts expected and the competitions were a source of an endless amount of innocent fun.

The tennis lawn was in constant requisition all the afternoon, the games being in charge of Mr. Laundry, and the game, which proceeded to the strains of a phonograph manipulated by Miss Dulcie Emma and Miss Edith Helmcken, contributed very largely to the afternoon's enjoyment.

Altogether the function was voted on all sides a most unqualified success, the participants having the additional satisfaction of knowing that their pleasure was helping a good cause.

## Two New Residences.

D. H. Bale, contractor, has been awarded the contract for a modern residence for Robert E. Edge, to be erected on Richmond avenue, and also for a handsome bungalow residence for Mrs. H. T. French, to be erected on Davies street.

## Excursion to Vancouver.

Arrangements are being made for an excursion to Vancouver next Sunday by Victoria Nest No. 10, Brotherhood of Owls. By special permission of Grand Executive Leavitt, the charges of Vancouver nest was declared open for a month. On Monday next this month will be up and the Victoria Owls expect to visit in a body.

## Tourists, Attention!

OUR SPECIAL SOUVENIR

## CARVED OAK BUTTER DISHES

OLD WILLOW PLATE CENTRE, PLATED BUTTER KNIFE.

A Distinct Novelty, at

## Fox's Cutlery Store

78 Government St.

## VISITS VICTORIA ON IMMIGRATION WORK

W. Beecher-Smith Is Looking Into Conditions and Will Confer With Premier

W. Beecher-Smith, who is to preach in the Metropolitan Methodist church this evening, has been in Manchester, England, and, as immigration secretary of the Young Men's Christian association is in Canada both for the purpose of acquiring fresh information likely to be of benefit to intending immigrants and to see how the young men are getting on who have been sent to the Dominion under the auspices of the association. The information he is seeking and the assistance he hopes to give may be classified under six heads:

1. The best means of finding employment on the land.  
2. The present prospects in the towns and cities of Canada for suitable, energetic young men seeking commercial situations.  
3. The best mode of transit.  
4. The necessary outfit, cost of passage, etc.

5. To help with introduction to personal friends, and Young Men's Christian associations, in Canada and elsewhere.

6. To give such practical help as shall surround with good influences and kind friends, young men carrying letters from this department.

Mr. Beecher-Smith's first visit to Canada was in 1903 and while here made hundreds of acquaintances throughout the Dominion from Halifax to Victoria. This wide acquaintance has proved of immense value in helping him to keep in touch with many young men who have been brought out by the association as well as through the branch organizations. Mr. Smith is very much of an authority on immigration matters, and has published a pamphlet, now in its eighth edition full of practical advice to immigrants. The key note is that the new comer should adapt himself to circumstances and not expect to find an environment in all respects similar to that which he has left.

Besides his address tonight at the Metropolitan church Mr. Beecher-Smith will speak at the Y. M. C. A. hall on Monday evening to the local directors of the association and business men, all of whom are invited to attend. He will dwell particularly on the building needs of the association and has a great deal of interesting information regarding the magnificent structures now being erected in England, and especially in the way of gymnasiums, swimming baths, etc.

The young men sent out by the association have nearly all of them done exceedingly well. Last year 347 came out, and there were very few complaints. This year 357 have been brought out already, and the number will probably eventually total over 400. Very few of these young men have come to British Columbia, partly because of the extra cost of transportation, and partly because they were afraid they would not be able to start on farms of their own with small capital at their disposal. This year the rates have been somewhat reduced and one of the objects of Mr. Smith's present visit is to ascertain the cost of starting fruit farms here. If the result of his enquiries is satisfactory a large number of most desirable immigrants will be diverted to this province.

Mr. Beecher-Smith came over from England on the same steamer as Premier McBride and had several talks with him, the upshot of which was that he was invited to a conference at Victoria in which matters relating to immigration will be gone into. He expects to see the premier either tomorrow or Tuesday.

He does not think that Australia and New Zealand are drawing off likely material, and that nearly as many immigrants as Canada, as in the first place the distance is so much greater and in the second there are more chances in Canada for a man who finds that he is not likely to make a success as a farmer.

## In First Congregational.

Rev. H. W. Peary of Mount Pleasant Baptist church, Vancouver, will occupy the pulpit at the First Congregational church service this morning.

## Child Causes Fire.

The fire brigade was given a run out on Douglas street last evening about 8.15 o'clock to the end of the car line, where a fire threatened the old Davies residence now occupied by J. Read. The blaze was on the outside of the house and was easily extinguished. A youngster playing on the back porch with matches was responsible for the excitement. The dry grass caught fire and, spreading to an ivy on the side of the house, the blaze started to climb the wall. It was discovered before it had made much headway and the firemen had no trouble with it. The damage was practically nil.

## Tomorrow's Council Meeting.

Unless the unexpected happens nothing but the routine work of the council will come up before the regular session of the city council tomorrow evening. The redistribution by-law is held up pending the procuring of additional signatures to the petition while the council has decided that it would be waste of time to further discuss the water question until the decision of the privy council in the Goldstream case is known. On Wednesday, several other matters, which might have been discussed were taken up at the special meeting on Friday last, so tomorrow's session promises to be uneventful.

## Special For This Week

Children's White Canvas Oxfords and Slippers Sizes 7 to 10½

50¢ per Pair

Christie's Corner Government and Johnson Streets Victoria, B. C.

**WATSON'S** AN INSPIRING SPIRIT.  
**DUNDEE**  
A WHIFF OF HEATHER.  
**WHISKY.**  
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., Sole Agents for B. C.

## TALKING MACHINE SPECIAL



We Offer, for a short time only, A Splendid Tapering Arm Talker for

\$15.00

Come and see A Real Live Bargain. It will astonish and please you.

Two Ten Inch Records Free with every machine sold.

Don't Miss This Snap

## FLETCHER BROS.

Talking Machine Headquarters



## The Monarch of Mineral Waters

SANITARIS is the most delightful mineral water that bubbles from the earth. As clear as a crystal goblet. Sparkles like liquid sunshine. As pure as purity itself.

SANITARIS is bottled and sealed at the springs to preserve its purity, lightness and brilliancy.

A favorite in clubs, hotels and cafés—as well as in homes.

Have your dealer send a case of SANITARIS, and see for yourself what an ideal table water it is.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents for Vancouver Island and Yukon.

## To Be Well Dressed

at the

## Merchants' Picnic

Thursday, August 8th

You Should Wear One of

## Peden's Fine Summer Suits

Peden's Tailoring Parlors - 31 Fort St.



# ALWAYS SATISFACTION

When you buy a PIANO made by the old firm of

HEINTZMAN & CO.

The following, among others, have endorsed this great piano:—

Nordica, the world's greatest Prima Donna; Muriel Foster, the beautiful English Contralto; Madame Albani, the world's greatest Soprano; Friedheim, the world-famed Pianist; Adela Verne, the greatest woman Pianist; David Blapham, the great American Bass; Sir Alex. Mackenzie; R. Watkin Mills; Pol Plancon; Mdlle. Trebelli; Dr. Fisher, Dr. Torrington, and many other artists and musical authorities.

Real satisfaction comes in the purchase of a piano that has a distinctiveness of its own—where no chances are taken—no experiment made—a piano with a record of over Half a Century behind it, and that each year forges further in the lead. Such is the Heintzman & Co., Piano.

**M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd.**

Sole Agents for Vancouver Island

SHOWROOMS: 44 GOVERNMENT ST., 1st FLOOR

## Real Estate For Sale Houses For Sale

Fine residence, 10 rooms and over three acres, \$15,000	Spring Ridge, 2 houses and one acre, \$5,250
Fine residence, 12 rooms and 1 1/2 acres, nice grounds, \$15,000	Cadboro Bay Rd., 7 rooms, \$4,000
Fine residence, off St. Charles Street, \$9,000	Rae St., 7 rooms, \$4,000
Off Douglas street, 12 rooms and 2 1/2 acres, \$9,000	Henry St., 12 rooms, \$4,000
Near Parliament buildings, 8 rooms, \$8,500	Off Oak Bay Ave. 8 rooms, \$3,500
Esquimalt road, 8 rooms and 1 1/2 acres, \$8,000	Rae street, 7 rooms, \$3,500
Oak Bay, 8 rooms and 3 1/2 acres cleared, \$7,500	Kingston St., 2 houses, \$3,500
Michigan Street, 10 rooms, \$7,500	North Park St., 5 rooms, \$3,500
Boyd Street, 10 rooms, \$6,500	Oak Bay, 5 rooms, 2 lots, \$3,400
Oak Bay Ave., 8 rooms, \$6,000	Menzie's St., 7 rooms, \$3,350
Bell St., 8 rooms, \$5,800	Brick house, 7 rooms, \$3,200
Blanchard Street corner, 8 rooms and 2 lots, \$5,250	Battery St., 6 rooms, \$3,000
Pandora St., 7 rooms, \$5,200	Spring Ridge, Store and dwelling, \$2,500
	Rithet, 5 rooms, \$2,500
	John St., 5 rooms, \$2,000
	Off Tolmie Ave., 7 rooms, \$1,900
	Lampson St., 5 rooms, \$1,800
	Kings Rd., 6 rooms, \$1,700
	South Pandora St. 6 rooms \$1,600

### ESQUIMALT LAGOON

10 acres all cleared fronting on the Lagoon, one of the prettiest localities on the coast .....\$2,750

**A. W. MORE**

34 Broad Street Corner Trounce Avenue

### MILLHAND GETS DAMAGES.

L. J. Brown Gets Verdict Against the Pacific Coast Company

Another suit for damages for injury in a lumber mill was decided in favor of the plaintiff yesterday, when a special jury in the case of L. J. Brown vs. the Pacific Coast Lumber company awarded Brown damages in \$4000, says the Vancouver World. Brown had sued for \$5000 for injuries received last September at the company's mill at Coal Harbor through a truck breaking through the floor of the mill and precipitating a heavy log against Brown, breaking an arm and injuring his hip to such an extent that he had lost the use of the leg.

Expert evidence was heard tending to show that the broken floor was structurally unsafe and too weak for the heavy loads placed upon it. Mr. Justice Clement, before whom the case was heard, ordered the jury to inspect the mill premises, and a trip was made to Coal Harbor in an automobile tallyho. On return, counsel addressed the jury and a verdict of \$4000 was returned. Mr. D. G. Macdonell and Mr. J. H. MacGill appeared for the plaintiff, and Joseph Martin, K.C., and Mr. C. W. Craig, for the defendant company.

Another damage suit, that of Tabor vs. Vancouver Lumber company, in which Tabor sued for general damages for an unstated amount, was settled by the litigants during the luncheon recess and a statement to this effect was accepted by Mr. Justice Clement and the jury discharged. It is stated that the plaintiff agreed to accept \$1750 in settlement. Tabor was employed as a doggerman placing logs in position on a carriage for the band saw. On the occasion of the accident he was standing by the carriage when the saw encountered a bolt or spike in a log and gashing off struck Tabor, almost severing his leg. The leg had to be amputated. The claim was based on the contention that the accident was due to the negligence of a Chinese log inspector who was said to be ignorant and careless in his work. The point was also made that the company should have safeguarded the saw so as to render such an accident impossible. Several witnesses were examined during the morning.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, protruding on blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowers.

### Activity at Anacortes.

Anacortes, July 24.—E. H. Roome, a well known real estate and financial agent of Vancouver, is in this city selling Vancouver acreage to local parties. Mr. Roome is meeting with success especially among old time Vancouverites of whom there are many here.

### TO CURE ANY DISEASE.

The Cause Must Be Removed. Same Way With Dandruff.

Kill the germ that causes dandruff, falling hair and baldness, you will have no more dandruff, and your hair must grow luxuriantly. Newbro's Herpicide not only contains the dandruff germ destroyer, but it is also a most delightful hair dressing for regular toilet use. No other hair preparation is on this scientific basis, of destroying the dandruff germs. It stops all irritation, keeps the scalp sweet, pure and wholesome. Remember that something claimed to be "just as good" will not do the work of genuine Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to the Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. H. Bowers & Co., 38 Government street. Special Agents.

### Cuban Plotting

Havana, July 27.—Senior Morena Del Mado, a prominent Liberal, who participated in last year's revolt, has written a serious letter which is published in La Lucha, in which he charges that Maso Parra, once a Spanish alcade is planning to work up the Cuban people to induce them to violence against the provisional government. Parra's object, Demado states, is to show the Washington government that Cubans wish a speedy end of American occupation, and a quick withdrawal of the American representatives.

Use Telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Ladysmith

Use telephone to Seattle

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

## BAPTIST CONVENTION AT SUMMERLAND

Ninety Delegates Present at Most Successful Gathering—\$2,200 for College

The eleventh annual convention of the Baptist churches of Alberta and British Columbia, at Summerland, which has just adjourned, was most successful from every point of view, not only from the evidences displayed of advancement along educational and secular lines, but also from the high spiritual tone which characterized every branch of the work, says the Vernon News.

The majority of the delegates arrived on Wednesday evening and were welcomed by the citizens, assisted by the band, which played several selections while the reception committee were allotting the guests to their respective quarters. A large space had been cleared in the Peach Orchard, and here a pavilion capable of seating over 200 persons had been erected, while a short distance away was a large dining hall with kitchens. Every preparation had been made to ensure the comfort of the visitors and, with that in view, more ideal spots could not have been chosen. Shade trees tempered the heat of the midday sun, and the proceedings were accompanied by the song of birds and the ripple of Aeneas creek, which flowed near at hand.

### Thursday

Morning Session—The meeting was called to order by President Litch, and after a short devotional service, the enrollment committee reported that there were 90 delegates present. After the appointment of a committee to report on new churches, C. S. Stevens introduced J. M. Robinson, vice of Summerland, who welcomed the convention in the name of the municipality and extended to them a hearty greeting. Rev. James Hood and Rev. McIntyre, for the sister denominations, also spoke and welcomed the delegates; while Rev. H. G. Estabrook, for the local Baptist church, followed in the same strain. Some time was spent in introducing to the convention the following gentlemen, who spoke briefly: Pastor Burnett, Bro. Cameron, Bro. McMaster, Rev. Padley of Nelson, Rev. Huntley of Ladner, Prof. Sawyer, Rev. D. E. Hatt, Rev. H. G. Estabrook and Rev. A. T. Robinson.

The committee on new churches had reported that five new churches had been organized during the past year and presented to the convention Pastors Williamson, Dymock, Taylor, Freeman and Stewart.

All Baptists in good standing were invited to sit in the convention, without the privilege of voting, and the president, after extending the right hand of fellowship to all new members, then delivered an address on "Why we are Baptists," which was listened to with close attention.

Afternoon Session—The principal business of the afternoon was the election of officers. The following will hold office for the ensuing term: President, A. G. Huggott, Victoria; Vice-president, Rev. B. LeRoy Dakin, Victoria; 2nd vice-president, S. Bartholomew, Summerland; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. E. A. Postill, New Westminster; Secretary-treasurer, Rev. F. W. Auvauche, Grand Forks; treasurer home mission board, A. J. Passage, 1306 Park Drive, Vancouver; treasurer foreign mission board, E. L. Webber, New Westminster. The various boards and committees were also appointed.

The report of the mission board was then read and adopted. The report for home missions advocated a close union with the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in all departments of missionary enterprise, as in such union would be found the necessary elements for the successful prosecution of the work.

The efforts of Supt. Stackhouse and Evangelist Hatt were highly commended, and from each field came evidences that a healthy growth pervaded every department of the church's work. New fields were being opened and older congregations strengthened by constant additions to their ranks.

The report for foreign missions extolled the work being done by the missions already established, pointed out the magnitude of the task before the church and called for fresh sacrifice, that the board might have at its disposal more funds for the carrying out of more extensive plans.

Evening Session—The president, A. Huggott, opened the meeting at 8 p. m., and the annual sermon was then preached by Wm. Marchant of Victoria, who took as his text, Galatians, I, 11-12.

Following this, Rev. C. Padley spoke of the contemplated fund for aged and infirm ministers, the idea being to present each with a cottage and three acres of land as well as an income sufficient for his wants. Supt. Stackhouse addressed the meeting at some length, endorsing the scheme, and was followed by Rev. C. C. McLaren, general missionary for Alberta, who spoke briefly.

Rev. J. J. Romig was then introduced and spoke in advocacy of a union between the Disciples and Baptists. A convention of the former had passed a resolution advocating union in missionary, denominational and educational work.

Rev. W. Corey, representative of the convention of the Maritime provinces, spoke briefly and the meeting adjourned.

### Friday

The morning session was opened by a devotional service led by Rev. J. J. Romig, at the close of which President Huggott took the chair and called the convention to order.

The minutes of the previous day were read and adopted, and the report of the Sunday school committee was read and adopted, showing a substantial gain over last year. The board advocated the establishment of a Canadian paper for Sunday school work, and spoke of the interest taken by the young in the various missionary enterprises. The total enrollment for the past year was 2,255, and the contributions toward the various branches of church endeavor show a substantial increase. The board recommended Mr. Muirhead, the Sunday school field worker for this district, to the good graces of every Sunday school in the two provinces.

Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin then read the report of the B. Y. P. U., which was adopted.

The treasurer then presented the annual statement, which showed that

a total of \$15,612.33 had been raised for church purposes, exclusive of the amount for foreign missions.

The afternoon session was devoted to the ladies' department of the church work and interesting discussions took place.

The evening session was opened by a short devotional service led by Rev. Huntley of Ladner, and, on the resumption of business, Mr. Pinceo presented the report of the local preachers' board.

Principal Sawyer of Okanagan college was the next speaker, and delivered an excellent address on educational work. He was followed by Mr. Cameron of McMaster university, who had been in attendance at the conventions at Spokane and Seattle, and who spoke on "The Winning of Souls."

Early Saturday morning the delegates were driven to the new college which is in course of erection on College hill, and were given an opportunity to inspect the benches and thriving orchards which were passed on the road. Whatever doubts any might have entertained as to the advisability of choosing the site of the college, were quickly dispelled and expressions of admiration for the magnificent view and healthful location, were heard on all sides.

On the resumption of business at 9:30, a communication from A. Sutherland, E. McLaren and T. B. Hyde, of Toronto, re church union, was read and placed in the hands of a committee.

Bro. Pinceo read the report of the publishing committee, which commended very highly the capable work of W. Marchant, editor of the Western Baptist, and regretted very much that he had been obliged to resign. The report of the business manager of the Western Baptist dwelt on the good accomplished by this paper and the necessity for carrying it on.

In the afternoon, resolutions were adopted as follows:

1. Favoring the establishment of a Canadian Baptist Publishing society.

2. Declaring the convention to be emphatically in favor of choosing as candidates, and voting for as representatives to the Dominion parliament and provincial legislature men of high moral character and good repute as citizens, and recommending, (a) the application of the principle of local option to the liquor traffic; (b) the rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors; (c) the prohibition of the importation of opium; (d) that public money shall not be used for the support of horse racing or other amusements or sport of a similar questionable character; (e) the institution of a provincial university; (f) the elimination of the patronage system for appointments to public office and for the expenditure of public money; (g) the extension of the suffrage to all adult persons; (h) the desirability of carefully studying all public questions in preparation for an intelligent vote; (i) that copies of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, R. L. Borden, Hon. Richard McBride, J. A. Macdonald and James Hawthornthwaite.

3. Sympathizing with Rev. Robt. Lemme, secretary of the mission board, an accident which prevented his attendance.

4. In favor of peace and the principle of universal arbitration.

5. Declaring adhesion to the principles underlying the Lord's Day bill and calling upon the government of Hon. R. McBride immediately to bring it into effect by prosecuting infractions of the act.

6. Calling for a day of prayer for colleges and institutions of learning.

7. Advocating the union of Disciples and Baptists.

8. Expressing high appreciation of the unbounded hospitality and hearty welcome of the Summerland church, acknowledging the brotherly courtesy and fellowship extended to the convention by members of sister denominations and the general welcome given on behalf of the citizens of the town, by Reeve J. M. Robinson, and rejoicing in the magnificent educational enterprise of the Summerland people, identified as it mainly is with the generosity of the Baptists of Summerland.

After the resolutions had been thoroughly discussed, Rev. A. M. McDonald of Edmonton conveyed a greeting from the Manitoba convention.

The report of the educational board attracted considerable attention and created much comment. It traced the evolution of educational matters in the Baptist church for the past half century up to the effort which has culminated in the establishment of Okanagan college. This institution starts with a building and grounds valued at \$36,000, the gift of Ritchie Bros. and other local Baptists, and judging from the men who have its welfare as their chief concern, it is bound before long to occupy a prominent place among the educational institutions of our Dominion.

The board aims not only at establishing a centre of learning, but a centre from which shall emanate teaching calculated to develop the highest attributes of true citizenship, a centre from which young men and young women will be sent into every realm of society, trained in all that is good, pure and holy.

After dinner the delegates, escorted by the Citizens' band, marched to the lake shore, where the Maud Moore and seow waited to take them for a short excursion as the guests of J. M. Robinson. Ten minutes was spent in inspecting the new town of Nanaimo, and then the return trip commenced. The lake became very rough in this juncture, and some difficulty was experienced in making the Summerland wharf; but the time passed pleasantly enough, being shortened by selections from the band and the singing of hymns.

The evening session was taken up by addresses by Rev. Litch and Rev. N. S. Estabrook, which they asked contributions towards defraying the expense of furnishing the college. The sum of \$2,200 was raised before the meeting adjourned.

### Sunday

At 9:30 those interested in Sunday school work held a most interesting session and discussed such matters of vital importance as the adoption of a catechism similar to the Mothers' Catechism and the publication of Canadian Lesson Helps.

At 11 o'clock Rev. C. C. McLaren, general missionary for Alberta, preached a home mission sermon, pleading a strong plea for more aggressive evangelistic work.

The choir of the Summerland Baptist church rendered appropriate anthems during the service and by leading in the singing, contributed very largely to the success of the devotional part.

At 2:30 Rev. Dr. McEwen preached a foreign mission sermon. A quartette composed of Messrs. Campbell

Runyan's Betrayer.

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SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props. ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.

General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 35c.

### WEEK OF JULY 29.

THE COLUMBIA FOUR WILBUR HELO MISS DAISY GORDON DEERY AND FRANCES THE CAROL SISTERS NORMAN STANLEY NEW MOVING PICTURES PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

brothers, Stevens and Borton sang "Rock of Ages," while Mr. and Mrs. Stevens rendered a duet very sweetly.

The evening was given up to addresses on Gospel educational work. Principal Sawyer of Okanagan college was the first speaker, and made a profound impression on all who had the pleasure of hearing him. In addition to a pleasing delivery, he displayed a breadth of mind and a depth of vision which is almost indispensable in anyone who is to have a prominent part in shaping the destiny of our great and growing country. Okanagan college (and we may also say the Okanagan valley) is to be congratulated on having secured the services of such an able educationalist.

### Monday

The Ministers' Fraternal union spent the morning and afternoon in discussing the social, intellectual and financial side of a minister's life. Dr. Rugg read a paper on "Science and Religion," which was extremely interesting.

In the evening Rev. J. J. Romig delivered an address on "Social and Moral Reform," and the balance of the evening was devoted to evangelistic work.

The delegates left for home on Tuesday morning, and from remarks overheard there is no doubt but that they were delighted with their treatment at the hands of the Summerland people, and in view of Summerland's many advantages, moral, climatic and social, unanimous in commending the wisdom of the educational board in choosing that town as the site of Okanagan college.

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Use telephone to New Westminster.

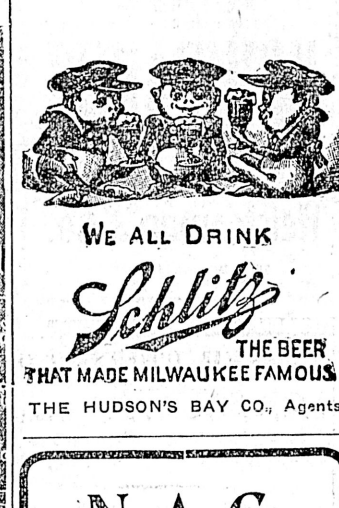
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## Educational

### Collegiate School FOR BOYS VICTORIA, B. C.

Head Master J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxford

Assisted by three graduates of the recognized universities of Great Britain and Canada. Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps.

Christmas term will commence Monday, September 9, 1907, at 2.30 p.m. APPLY, HEAD MASTER

## University School

FOR BOYS VICTORIA, B. C. PRINCIPALS: Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Cantab J. C. BARNACLE, Esq., London Univ

Assisted by C. E. Falkner, Esq., B.A., Oxon., Classical Honors, late assistant Master at Halesbury, (England). Excellent accommodation for boarders, chemical laboratory, manual training, Cricket, Football, etc.

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BEACON HILL PARK, VICTORIA, B.C. Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business, Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.

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PORTLAND, OREGON. Resident and day school for girls. Academic and Collegiate departments. Music, Art, Elocution, Gymnasium. Diocesan School of the Episcopal Church. For catalogue address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

## SUMMER SESSION

In the SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS INSTITUTE



# The Sporting World

## TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DRAWS MADE BY LOCAL COMMITTEE

Twentieth Annual Tournament of Victoria Club Will Commence Tomorrow Afternoon on the Club Courts in Belcher Street—Splendid List of Entries Received by the Club for the Matches

The twentieth annual tournament of the Victoria Tennis club will commence on the Belcher street courts tomorrow. The outside entries are more numerous this year than ever before and include such well known exponents of the game as Reuben G. Hunt, ex-champion of the state of California, Frank T. Payne, international champion of the Pacific northwest in singles and in double with Albert T. Armstrong. Both these players are again here. R. Tracy Crawford of the Claremont Country club of Oakland, Cal., is here as is also Ray Thompson of the Tacoma Lawn Tennis club. From Vancouver come Cave, Brown Cave and B. Rhodes, two of the best players of that city. Kirkbride will represent the Marlon Cricket club of Philadelphia and Joe Tyler, the well known Seattle expert will be here to defend the championship which he won last year. Among the local players, Schwengers, Goward and Pooley will be looked to uphold the honor of the local club, and from the Barracks Major Muspratt Williams is expected to make a good showing.

For the ladies' events Seattle sends Mrs. Brewer, Vancouver Misses King, Hobson, Beckett, Jukes and Mrs. Grubbe. Miss E. Ryan of Pasadena is again here and expects to win the championship which her sister Miss A. Ryan carried off last year. Unfortunately the latter will be unable to play this year. Among the local ladies Miss M. Pitts, Mrs. Arundell, Mrs. Reid of the Barracks and Mrs. Burton are expected to make a good showing. It will easily be seen that Victoria players will not have things their own way as has usually been the case in former years.

The games will start at 2 p. m. on Monday, and at that time Mr. Hunt will make his first appearance on British Columbia courts, when partnered with Mrs. Burton of this city, he plays against T. A. Macrae (formerly of this city but now of New Westminster) and Mrs. Brynner.

The grounds are being put in first-class condition and it is expected that everything will run smoothly during the week and spectators may rest assured that good fast tennis will be the order of the day. Players are requested to take notice that if they are not on the grounds within fifteen minutes of the time when their game is called they will be defaulted. The committee has found this absolutely necessary if the games are to be concluded by the end of the week. The committee in charge of the tournament is composed of R. H. Pooley (chairman), C. H. Pitts (secretary), H. C. Keefer, J. Brown, B. P. Schwengers, Dr. Hunter will act as official referee, and to him all disputes must be referred.

Tea will be provided on the grounds each day for members of the ladies' committee. The admission is \$1.50 for the week or 50 cents per day. Local players entered in more than one event and all visiting players and members of the club are admitted free. The following is the draw together with the matches for Monday:

**Games For Today**

No. 2, Macrae and Mrs. Brynner vs. Hunt and Mrs. Burton.

No. 3, Miss Green and Miss Peters vs. Miss Jay and Beckett.

No. 4, Miss Ryan and Miss Pitts vs. Miss E. Dunsmuir and Miss Little.

No. 1, G. R. Talbot vs. Tracy Crawford.

**2 p. m.:**

No. 1, R. G. Hunt, (California), vs. B. Bell.

No. 2, Crawford and Mrs. Grubbe vs. Dr. Nelson and Mrs. Genge.

No. 3, Sells vs. Stepney.

**4 p. m.:**

No. 1, Major Williams and Mrs. Read vs. Talbot and Mrs. Arundell.

No. 2, Miss Jukes vs. Mrs. Bremer.

No. 3, Macrae vs. Schofield.

No. 1, Kirkbride vs. J. Sells vs. Tyler and Goward.

**4:45 p. m.:**

No. 1, W. A. Ward vs. D'Arcy.

No. 2, Ray Thompson vs. Cave Brown Cave.

**5:30 p. m.:**

No. 1, Major Williams and McDougall vs. R. G. Hunt and R. Tracy Crawford.

No. 2, T. Fitcher vs. H. Eberts.

No. 3, Mrs. Read vs. Miss Dunsmuir.

**Ladies' Doubles**

Miss King and Miss Hobson, Vancouver, L. T. C. vs. Mrs. Genge and Mrs. Bako, bye.

Miss Green and Miss Peters vs. Miss Jay and Miss Beckett.

Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Read vs. Miss Pitts and Miss Mara.

Miss Todd and Mrs. Arundell vs. Blank.

Miss Ryan and Miss M. Pitts vs. Miss E. Dunsmuir and Miss Little.

Mrs. Bremer and partner, bye.

Mrs. Grubbe and Miss Jukes, bye.

**Men's Doubles**

Pooley and Hunter, bye.

Cave Brown Cave and Rhodes, (Vanc. L.T.C.) bye.

Kirkbride (Merion Cricket Club Pa.) and Sells, (Odessa, Wash.) vs. Tyler, (Seattle, L.T.C.) and A. T. Goward.

Ray Thompson, (Tacoma L.T.C.) and B. G. Prior vs. Bell and A. Remington, (Olympia L.T.C.).

Schwengers and Macrae vs. Talbot and Mrs. Arundell.

McDougall and Major Williams (R. G. A.) vs. Hunt, (California) and Crawford, (California).

Schofield and Gamble, bye.

Payne and Armstrong, (Tacoma L.T.C.) bye.

**Ladies' Singles**

Miss M. Pitts, bye.

Blank, bye.

Mrs. Read vs. Miss E. Dunsmuir.

Miss Beckett (Vancouver L. T. C.) vs. Blank.

**Men's Singles**

Miss E. Ryan (Pasadena, Cal.) vs. Mrs. Grubbe (Vancouver).

Miss Jukes (Vancouver) vs. Mrs. Bremer (Seattle).

Miss Jay, bye.

Mrs. Arundell, bye.

**Mixed Doubles.**

R. H. Cooley and Mrs. Bremer, bye.

B. Bell and Mrs. Mara, bye.

B. Schwengers and Miss Jay, bye.

Cave-Brown-Cave and Miss Beckett, bye.

R. A. Macrae and Miss Brynner, bye.

Hunt and Mrs. Burton, bye.

Prior and Miss Jukes vs. Blank.

Thompson and partner vs. Meredith and Miss M. Pitts.

Major Williams and Mrs. Read vs. Talbot and Mrs. Arundell.

Blank vs. C. W. Gamble and Miss Dunsmuir.

Crawford and Mrs. Grubbe, bye Dr. Nelson and Mrs. Genge, bye.

Tyler and Miss E. Ryan, bye Rhodes and Miss Hobson, bye.

McDougall and Miss Eberts, bye.

Dr. Hunter and Mrs. Crow Baker, bye.

### VETERAN'S COMPETITION FOR VANCOUVER TOURNEY

Handsome Present by A. C. Flumerfelt For Tennis Competition to be Held Next Month

At the Vancouver Lawn Tennis club's tournament commencing Aug. 12, a special feature of the programme will be the veterans' competition for the cup presented by A. C. Flumerfelt of this city. It will be a gentlemen's single competition for veterans, 50 years old and over, and is open to residents of British Columbia only. The winner is entitled to hold the challenge cup for one year only. The cup must be won three years in succession before becoming the property of any holder. The international and open tournaments will be held in Vancouver on the grounds of the Vancouver Lawn Tennis club this week, commencing Aug. 12. The international tournament is restricted to two entries in singles and in doubles from each club in the association. In addition to the international, the Vancouver Lawn Tennis club will, at the same time, hold its annual open tournament, open to any one who may desire to enter. All competitors in the international will no doubt also enter in the open tournament and from present indications the outside entry will also be large. Already players from Pennsylvania, California, Washington and Oregon have signified their intention of entering and an extensive entry is also expected from British Columbia points.

### BASEBALL SCORES

Northwestern League.				
Aberdeen	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Seattle	91	52	27	.658
Tacoma	83	46	37	.554
Butte	81	41	40	.506
Sacramento	82	40	42	.488
Vancouver	84	29	54	.348

**Saturday's scores:**

At Vancouver—Vancouver won from Butte by a score of 6 to 0 through time hitting. Nelson allowed Butte only three hits. Score: Vancouver 6, Butte 0.

Batteries—Nelson and Bender; Roosevelt and Walker; Howlett.

At Tacoma—Tacoma went to pieces in the seventh inning and lost the fourth game to Aberdeen. A batting rally by Tacoma in the ninth made. Score: Tacoma 3, Aberdeen 2.

Batteries—Dellar and Shea; Starkell and Spencer.

At Seattle, July 27.—The largest week day crowd for the year saw Seattle win an exciting top inning game from Spokane, by a score of 1 to 1. It was a magnificent exhibition of pitching and fielding. Seattle scored one in the third, when Ross lifted the ball over the right field fence. From that on nothing was doing until the sixth. With one down James got a single. Sless gave Howell a hard liner, making two. Isaacs muffed a fly and Swain was safe. James advanced to third. Seattle started for second and Stanley threw to Quigley.

**"Blunoz" Canadian Serge and Woollens**

Until "Blunoz" Canadian Serge and Woollens were produced Canadian clothes were not considered in competition with the imported article.

The mill which is making it for us was noted as producing the best cloth in Canada. We went to them and explained how much better their best product would have to be before we could use it. They caught our idea and "Blunoz" was the result.

"Blunoz" Serge and Woollens are made exclusively for us. You can get them only in Semi-ready garments, and single-breasted sack styles. B. Williams & Co., are sole agents for Semi-Ready tailoring and carry 3000 garments in stock.

who chased Swain ten feet out of the line. In the meantime, when Swain was really out, James crossed the plate. Umpire Fryer did not see the play and called Swain safe, giving Spokane the run, which tied the score. It was then that the tenth, when Rush unexpectedly drove a safe hit over second. Ross put him on third with a double, and then Bryett hit a high bouncer to Altman who set for it. Rush did not even leave third. The ball caromed off Altman's glove and Rush scored the winning run.

Seattle 2 10 3  
Spokane 1 7 1  
Batteries—Rush and Stanley; O'Brien and Bender. Umpire, Fryer.

Pacific Coast League.				
Los Angeles	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Los Angeles	99	56	43	.566
San Francisco	102	55	47	.539
Oakland	106	54	52	.509
Portland	93	39	50	.394

**Saturday's scores:**

At San Francisco—Oakland shut out the home team.

Oakland 0 0 0  
San Francisco 0 0 0  
Batteries—Heley and Street; Cates and Bliss.

At Portland—Calif was almost unhittable.

Los Angeles 0 3 2  
Portland 2 8 0  
Batteries—Burns and Eager; Calif and Donahue.

**Erickson Goes to Edmonton**

Spokane, July 27.—Spokane will be minus a pitcher when the team goes to Tacoma next week. Eddie Quinn has practically completed arrangements for the transfer of Pitcher Erickson to Edmonton in the Twilight League. It is reported that he got something like \$300 for the transfer. Left-hander, Spokane got Erickson from Newark, N.J., early in the season. He has lots of speed and good curves. When he has good control, he is a wizard.

**WOULD FIGHT JEFFRIES.**

Tommy Burns Says He Would Take on Retired Champion.

San Francisco, July 27.—Tommy Burns spent the evening in San Francisco. The active heavyweight champion said that he had been asked by Jim May, the Reno promoter, whether he would agree to fight Jeffries. He told May that if Jeffries was anxious to come out of retirement that he was willing to meet him, or meet any other man, if a big enough purse is offered. As Jeffries has said repeatedly that he would never fight again there seems no immediate prospect for Tommy getting such a fight.

Burns opens at the Colonial Sunday. He was a vaudeville show and in addition to the moving pictures of the fight will spar three rounds on the stage.

### MONTREAL SHAMROCKS LEAD EASTERN LEAGUE

Toronto Tecumsehs Beaten Again on Home Grounds on Saturday by the Freshmen

The Montreal Shamrocks put another crimp in the championship aspirations of the Toronto Tecumsehs in the Queen city on Saturday when they pulled out a victory by the narrow margin of a single goal. A week ago the Tecumsehs lost to the Irishmen in Montreal by a score of 8 to 5 and it was believed that the Indians would reverse the result on their home grounds at Toronto Island. Instead they went down to defeat again by a score of 4 goals to 3 after a desperate contest which was in doubt right till the very finish. Shamrocks now lead the league with but a single defeat while the Tecumsehs have two losses. Each team has a half dozen victories.

While Tecumsehs were losing on their home grounds, the Torontos, their sister team were getting their in proper fashion in Montreal where the Nationals ran up a score of 20 to 5.

At Cornwall the Capitals of Ottawa tasted of defeat for the fourth time this season, the Factory team winning by a score of 8 goals to 2.

The following is the standing of the teams to date:				
	P	W	L	Goals.
Shamrocks	7	6	1	45 35
Tecumsehs	8	6	1	68 29
Capital	8	5	3	33 32
National	8	4	4	52 43
Toronto	7	3	4	41 73
Capital	6	2	4	28 35
Montreal	6	1	5	11 28

### TRAPSHOOTING TODAY

Local Shots Will Have Busy Session at the Willows Traps

At the Willows traps today there will be several trophy shoots and local trapshooters will likely be out in force. The traps will open sharp at 9:30 a. m. and the cup events will commence at 10:30. The Curtis and Harvey ("Amberite") cup, open to both clubs, will be shot for the third time. This cup must be won three times in succession to become the permanent property of any competitor. It has already been won once by O. Weller, of the Victoria club, and once by W. N. Lenfesty, of the Capital club. The Leavell match, open to members of the Capital club only, will be shot for and if time allows, the Winsby medal will be shot for also. This medal must be won three times, not necessarily, however, in succession. This shoot is at 15 birds, unknown traps, and unknown angles, the gun to be held under the elbow. In addition to the cup events the second of the merchandise series shoots will be shot off.

### Victoria Loses Croquet Cup

Vancouver, July 27.—Vancouver won the B. C. Croquet cup in the croquet and bowling tournament on the grounds of the lawn tennis club this afternoon.

### Britannia Is the Winner

Vancouver, July 27.—The Yacht Britannia, Capt. Arthur Seaton, won the Godson cup in the race this afternoon. There were six starters but Britannia won easily.

## SPLENDID BATTING BY VICTORIA CRICKETERS

Tacoma Club Beaten by Over Two Hundred Runs on the First Innings

In spite of the absence of five of their best players, the Victoria Cricketers club recorded another win on Saturday in a whole day match against the Tacoma C. C., at the Jubilee hospital grounds. The absentees were the brothers York, Martin, Meredith and Cobbett, yet the homesters won by 205 runs on the first innings.

Tacoma won the toss and elected to put the home eleven in to bat first, a course which for a short time seemed to have been justified, as 2 wickets were down very quickly for 18 runs, Varden being bowled at 11 and Tye leaving to a trimmer from Cameron at 18. Barnacle also should have been caught out, a mistake which proved very costly for Tacoma as matters turned out. With things going badly, Cullin came in and stonevalled while Barnacle hit whenever the chance offered, and hit so successfully that two sixes out of the ground and a small regiment of fours helped matters along. With the total up to 70 it looked as if the pair would not be separated before lunch. However, Cullin was bowled off his pads after keeping his end up for 45 minutes. On Baker joining Barnacle the pair had a merry time, boundaries coming with monotonous regularity from each end. With the total at 141, Baker was unfortunately run out, after playing a really invaluable innings of 52 at a very crucial period of the game.

Barnacle was beaten by a "Yorker" from Cameron soon after the lunch interval, just as the spectators were getting ready to applaud a century. Apart from his one mistake early in the game, Barnacle played a very fine innings for 94, his defence being very strong and his hitting very clean, particularly on the leg side. Amongst his hits were two sixes and nine fours.

A. B. Irving of the university school signalled his second attempt in senior circles by playing a very nice innings of 47, a really good performance. He shows very nice style and for his size is a powerful hitter. Victoria would like to see many more young players of the same calibre coming on. Williams stayed with Irving whilst the total was increased by 80 runs and played good cricket for his 23, which included a nice drive towards the hospital end. The innings closed for 289.

Tacoma could not make much headway against the bowling of Barnacle and Gooch and were dismissed for 84. Cameron put up a lively game for 39, but succumbed to a fine catch by Johnson on the boundary. He was well supported by Dow (15), Sawley (14) and Waddell. Going in again Tacoma had lost 5 wickets for 51 at 6 o'clock. The score and analysis are appended.

Victoria—First Innings.				
Q. D. H. Warden, b. Clarke	3			
T. B. Tye, b. Cameron	94			
J. C. Barnacle, b. Cameron	94			
C. H. Rouse, b. Cullin, b. Clarke	13			
Baker, run out	52			
W. P. Gooch, b. Lyons	10			
A. E. Williams, b. Sawley	23			
W. G. Gooch, b. Waddell	2			
Dow	15			
S. G. Bowley, not out	0			
R. H. Johnson, b. Dow	0			
Extras	26			
Total	289			

Tacoma—First Innings.				
L. G. Patullo, b. Barnacle	4			
G. C. Sawley, b. Barnacle, b. Gooch	14			
E. Davis, run out	11			
W. J. H. Clarke, b. Gooch	3			
W. W. Dow, b. Gooch	15			
W. P. Cameron, b. Johnson, b. Gooch	19			
W. J. Waddell, b. Barnacle	4			
D. Menzies, c. Tye, b. Gooch	3			
J. F. Lyon, not out	1			
W. A. Aldrich, b. Barnacle	1			
Extras	8			
Total	84			

Second Innings.				
L. G. Patullo, b. Cullin	2			
G. C. Sawley, b. Cullin	20			
E. Davis, not out	12			
W. J. H. Clarke, not out	4			
W. W. Dow, b. Cullin	1			
W. P. Cameron, b. Barnacle, b. Baker	6			
Extras	6			
Totals for five	51			

### NEW RACING STABLE WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN EAST

Abe Orpen of Toronto Purchases Crack Keene, Two-Year-Old and Others

Toronto, July 27.—It is understood that Abe Orpen is establishing an extensive racing stable and within a few months he expects to have one of the largest string in this province. He has notified the harness horsemen to vacate Dufferin Park, where he has eighteen yearlings stabled. In addition he has seven two-year-olds, including Superman, the Keene crack, which went lame some time ago. Postal Card is another high class youngster in the string both having been purchased recently in New York by Charlie Phair.

### Will Go Over Course Again

New York, July 27.—The tie between the two runabouts that finished the American Automobile association tour with perfect scores in the contest for the Hower trophy will be run off. Chairman Hower, of the touring board, met the drivers of the two cars, S. G. Smith and H. K. Sheridan, and it was decided to determine the winner by running the cars from this city to Cleveland and then if necessary over the same route as recently followed by the A. A. A. tourists until one of the cars drop out.

### Swimmer Breaks Own Record

Jameson Exhibition Grounds July 27.—In the American Amateur Union aquatic championship contests today, C. M. Daniels, of New York, broke his own world's record for the fifty-yard swim, going the distance in 26 3-5 seconds 4-5 of a second faster than his previous record.

## OUTSIDER IS WINNER OF THE SEATTLE DERBY

Johnny Lyons, at Eight to One, Roms Home, Easy Winner of the Stake

Seattle, July 27.—Running a pretty race the entire course, Johnny Lyons, owned by Mike Hayes, and with the owner's young son up, the big money going down, the outsider enough to win the Seattle Derby, the classic event of the local turf at the Meadows this afternoon. Hayes had carefully trained his horse for this race and in the opinion of the public had a good stand much chance, the big money going down, the outsider enough to win the Seattle Derby, the classic event of the local turf at the Meadows this afternoon. Hayes had carefully trained his horse for this race and in the opinion of the public had a good stand much chance, the big money going down, the outsider enough to win the Seattle Derby, the classic event of the local turf at the Meadows this afternoon.

The attendance was a record breaker for the local track, fifteen thousand people cheering lustily when the moral wreath was placed on the winner.

Results:

Six furlongs—Silver Line, won; Susanah, second; Dardem, third. Time 1:14 1-4.

Six furlongs—Water Thrush, won; Metakatta, second; Rudabek, third. Time 1:13 1-2.

Five furlongs—Glorio, won; Herives, second; Early Tide, third. Time 1:00.

One and eight miles—Santa Ray, won; Duffill, second; Fastosa, third. Time 1:54.

Five and half furlongs—Herafter, won; Aunt Polly, second; Nappa, third. Time 1:06.

One mile—Legate, won; Chalk Hedricks, second; Lem Red, third. Time 1:30 1-2.

One and quarter miles—The Seattle Derby, \$3,000, Johnny Lyons, won; Edwin T. Fryer, second; Kruka, third.

The Seattle Derby was inaugurated in 1902, when Royalty, owned by the popular Spokane turfman, Harry Green, and ridden by A. Powell, was successful in landing the prize. The year following, Horatius, with Iva Powell in the saddle, won a well-deserved victory in fast time. Blue Eyes, the ladies' favorite, captured the event in 1904, after being nearly left at the post, and in 1905 Gloomy Gus, the mount of Emmett League, left a smart field in his wake. Tom Stevens, the veteran Kentucky owner and breeder, furnished the winner last year in Ramus, a well conditioned colt, which, well ridden by Tim Sullivan, made his company look like platers, and was followed home by his stable mate, Houston.

## VANCOUVER SENIORS WIN IN ROUGH GAME

Maple Leafs Badly Beaten by Their Rivals in Rough Match on Saturday

Vancouver, July 27.—The Vancouver lacrosse club registered an easy victory over the Maple Leafs here this afternoon in the senior lacrosse game. At half time the Leafs led by 3 to 2, but they died away and permitted their opponents to run up a score, the final count being 11 to 4. The game was rough and many penalties were inflicted by the officials.

The team.

Vancouver, goal Gibbons, point York, cover point, W. Matheson, centre first defence Clarkson, 2nd defence Springer, 3rd defence Garvey, centre G. Matheson, third home Rathle, second home Cowan, 1st home West, outside home Cao, inside home Godfrey.

Maple Leafs, goal E. Ravey, point S. Morrison, cover point Allan, first defence Roman, 2nd defence N. Morrison, 3rd defence Walt Murray, centre Bert Murray, third home Knight, second home R. Ravey, 1st home Traynor, outside home Tuck.

**Summary.**

First quarter—1 Vancouver, G. Matheson, 5 minutes; 2 Leafs—Traynor, 3 minutes; 3 Leafs—Arnold, 5 minutes.

Second quarter—4 Vancouver, Cao, 4 minutes; 5 Leafs—Bert Murray, 6 minutes.

Third quarter—6—Vancouver, Ritchie, 3 minutes; 7 Vancouver, Ritchie, 1 minute; 8 Vancouver, Ritchie, 7 minutes; 9 Vancouver, Garvey, 6 minutes; 10, Vancouver, Cowan, 2 minutes.

Fourth quarter—11 Vancouver, Godfrey, 3 minutes; 12 Vancouver, Cowan, 6 minutes; 13 Vancouver, Cowan, 1 minute; 14, Vancouver, Godfrey, 7 minutes.

Penalties—W. Matheson, 2 minutes; Tuck, 3 minutes; Garvey, 3 minutes; Roman, 30 minutes; Cao, minutes; Allen, 3 minutes; S. Morrison, 20 minutes; Cao off for balance of game; Roman, 2 minutes; West, 3 minutes; Morrison off for game.

Officials—Referee, R. Cheyne, Judge of Play, Wells Gray, Timekeeper, Vancouver M. Oppenheimer, Leafs, W. A. Brown, goal umpires, Vancouver Hec Fowler, Leafs Fred Murray.

### Thomson in a New Game

S. C. Thomson, the popular Victoria United footballer, has started in business for himself, having purchased the late Mr. Adam's business at the corner of Stanley Avenue and Fort Street. If his record as an athlete is any criterion of his business capabilities his success is assured.

### CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hastings desire to convey their heartfelt thanks for the assistance rendered them on Tuesday afternoon last.

## For the Children's Sake

No amount of creams, powders, lotions or patent preparations will prevent the children from suffering with prickly heat in the summer if they are fed on heat-producing breakfast foods—common mush.

Why not for the children's sake, cut porridge off the bill of fare during the summer and substitute the new cooling, soothing, easily digested Breakfast Food—

**WHEATLETS**  
5 lb. Carton for 30c

For sale by all good grocers

**The Columbia Flouring Mills Co., Ltd.**  
ENDERBY, B.C.



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**OUR MILL**, the home of "ROYAL STANDARD" Bread and "Wild Rose" Pastry Flours, is one of the most modern and up-to-date on the continent. It is equipped throughout regardless of cost. It is a model of efficiency, hygienic construction and labor saving devices. We wish it were possible for every housekeeper to compare it with every mill of from 50 to 2,000 barrels a day capacity on the continent. There is nothing better in operation. The result could not help but be favorable to us. We employ expert grain buyers, expert millers, and produce a superior flour. Our plant at present has a capacity of 250 barrels a day. It will be increased to 500 barrels next year, and to 2,000 barrels before 1910. We want your support, and we base our claim on merit.

Order from your grocer by name.

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Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.  
Limited**  
Smythe St. Vancouver, B.C.

## Interested In Varnish?

If you are a builder, or having a home built for you just now, doubtless you are interested in varnish, for no part of a house challenges greater criticism than the interior woodwork, whose appearance is really made beautiful or marred entirely by the appropriate or inappropriate varnish used.

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We also carry a full stock of Stains in all colors, including Mander Bros.' renowned English Water Stains.

**MELROSE CO., LTD.**  
The Art Decorators - 40 Fort Street



# MARINE NEWS

## STEAMSHIP LINE IS ORGANIZED

British Coast Steamship Company Will Operate Two Norwegian Steamers

## TO SECURE PASSENGER STEAMER

Vessel to be Purchased in British Port to be Used Between Victoria and Prince Rupert

The British Columbia Steamship Company, Limited, was incorporated yesterday with capitalization of \$100,000 for the operation of two Norwegian steamships, the Transit and Thor, each 3,000 tons capacity. In the ore trade from Alaska and northern British Columbia to Vancouver Island smelters, serving British Columbia mines with general supplies, and bringing return freights of ore to nearby smelters. Local business men interested in the new steamship enterprise have been busy for a year past in securing freight contracts with shipping lines on the northern British Columbia and Alaska coast. Negotiations are also under way and nearing completion for the purchase of a passenger steamer in England, which will be operated from Victoria to the ocean terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The two Norwegian steamers chartered for the service, the Transit and Thor, both of 3,000 tons, are sister ships, owned by Wilhelmsen, of Tonsberg, Norway. They are now loading coal at Moji, Japan, and will proceed immediately to this side of the Pacific for delivery of their cargoes in Alaska and Puget Sound ports. After discharging, one vessel will load rail-way fuel for Cuxamas, Mexico, and the sister steamer will load general freight for northern British Columbia ports and will bring a cargo of ore south.

Both of the steamers were built last year, and accordingly have the latest mechanical devices and improved triple expansion machinery, reducing the expense of coal consumption to a minimum. Each of them will steam ten knots on eight tons of Welsh coal, and are especially fitted as regards extra large hatches, steel derricks and powerful steam winches for the ore carrying trade.

Both can steam 11-12 knots and will in this regard be as speedy as any freighter now engaged in the northern British Columbia service. The business into which these vessels are to be placed is one which has grown beyond all limits of existing transportation facilities and is still growing. New mines are being constantly opened up and new shippers periodically enter the market for steamship service. The result of these conditions caused a congestion of ore shipments in the north that can only be relieved by the addition of new and competent ships.

The steamers taken over by the British Columbia Steamship company are in many respects similar to the steamers of the Maritime company, the main difference being that the Mackenzie vessels are each about six years older. On account of the existing treaty between Great Britain and Norway the Norwegian vessels flying King Haakon's flag are permitted to enjoy the same coastwise privileges in the United Kingdom or the colonies as is accorded British bottoms.

It is the purpose of the company to give special attention to fostering the development of shipping mines and make effective an ore tariff that will, in as far as consistent with operating expenses, multiply the present volume of ore shipped south to the smelters on Vancouver Island.

The British Steamship company has entered into a contract with the Southern Pacific Railway company to deliver a large order of railway ties for the company's construction work on roads now building into the interior of Mexico. Part of this lumber is which the book ended, was really the Andalusian, a Gloucester trawler, which sunk somewhere off Sable Island in an equinoctial gale and carried down her whole crew with her. A third of his group to meet the disaster was the Hope of Prague, identified by the fact that "Nick Brady's" her skipper, the meanest man on the banks.

So might the category be continued for twenty strong. At least a number have vanished beneath the waves since "Captains Courageous" was written. The last of the fleet he named therein — the Prince LeBoe — went down two years ago, and her disappearance marked the extinction of all the "hoodoo" fleet, as they came to be known, and the raising of the ban which it was feared would extend to others of the flotilla engaged in this industry. What is very remarkable is the fact that all of the crafts in question were fine and well-built fabrics, fisherman were good for many years of service, whereas they vanished under weather conditions by no means serious and scarcely one sunk but very few down some helpless human down with her, if not a whole crew, as happened in the case above detailed, and which are still discussed with bated breath by the trawlermen.

It was no less surprising a circumstance that in a pursuit so frequent with hazard and peril the fact should be offered as a reason for the loss of those vessels that Kipling was a "Jonah" and put the evil eye on them. Other vessels have gone to the bottom without arousing any such comment, and other tragedies in the trawling fleet have wiped out whole crews whose very names are now forgotten.

The steamer Lake Manitoba from Liverpool landed her passengers at Quebec at 6.15 a. m. yesterday.

## SEALING FLEET IS SMALL THIS SEASON

Schooners Are Fewer Than in any Season Since Going to Bering Sea

## ONE DOZEN VESSELS IN ALL

Season Will Commence on Thursday Next When the Fleet From This Port Start Sealing

## CHINA COAST PIRATES

British Coasting Steamer Picked up Junk's Crew, Who Tell Sad Story

In the China seas the pirate still flourishes, according to mail services from Shanghai. The steamer Hsinyu, which recently arrived at Shanghai, reported having found a Ningpo fishing junk helpless, containing nine men, who were crying out for food and water, which was passed down to them by means of lines. Later when the men had satisfied the pangs of hunger they stated that three nights previous whilst engaged in their fishing north of Shanghai a large junk bore down upon them and without any warning its crew swarmed aboard the helpless fishing boat. The pirates, for such they were, at once proceeded to ransack the boat, and took away the sails, nets, yulohs, anchors, chains, all the rice and other food, water, clothing and whatever money there was on board. They then beat the fishermen with bamboo after which they boarded their own junk and sailed away, leaving the fishing boat at the mercy of wind and sea, and the hapless crew of nine without a drop of water or a bite of food. The boat drifted for three days until picked up by the Hsinyu.

## SAYS RUDYARD KIPLING

## "HOODOOED" THE FLEET

Fishing Schooners of Gloucester Which Have Met Disaster in Recent Years

When Kipling wrote "Captains Courageous," a sea tale of the deep-sea fishing industry as practised on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland by the hardy mariners of Gloucester, Mass., and the other New England ports, the hoary-headed salts of these places declare that he perpetrated the worst "hoody-doo" against that industry in the annals of the fishing business in the north Atlantic, says P. T. McGrath in a letter from St. John, Newfoundland.

Soon after the publication of Kipling's book the fleet of the fishing schooners began to diminish largely. The Amy Knight figured in the United Kingdom. She was pictured as the comedian of the fleet, that was always in trouble and would break adrift on the banks on every conceivable occasion, compelling vessels at anchor to leeward of her to trip their "kedgess" and seek new moorings at unearthly hours lest they be damaged, if not sunk, by her. Fisher folk were represented as saying of her, "She don't do much 'cep' drift; there ain't no anchor made 't' hold her." She sunk while on a voyage along shore from Bucksport to Rockland. She was within a mile of the beach when she met her fate, and there was not wind enough to enable the crew to run her aground. "The Martha M., another vessel which did service in Kipling's volume, was really the Mary N., a well known schooner from Bucksport, which sunk with all hands on a frozen herring voyage from Newfoundland in the spring of 1902. The We're Here, the center of the little sea drama which the book ended, was really the Andalusian, a Gloucester trawler, which sunk somewhere off Sable Island in an equinoctial gale and carried down her whole crew with her. A third of his group to meet the disaster was the Hope of Prague, identified by the fact that "Nick Brady's" her skipper, the meanest man on the banks.

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Schooners Are Fewer Than in any Season Since Going to Bering Sea

## ONE DOZEN VESSELS IN ALL

Season Will Commence on Thursday Next When the Fleet From This Port Start Sealing

The sealing fleet of this season will be the smallest of any year since the schooners have been going to the Bering sea in pursuit of the elusive fur-bearing animals, and there will be no more than a dozen vessels in all. The return of the Libbie and Jessie this week has reduced the fleet with Indian crews to seven vessels, four belonging to the Victoria Sealing company, and three independently owned schooners. There are also five schooners which are engaged in hunting in the vicinity of the Copper Islands, four belonging to the Victoria Sealing company, and one owned independently.

The schooners which are now on their way to Unalaska to wait until Thursday, when the Bering sea sealing season will commence, are the Markland, Allie L. Alcar, Dora Steward, Bayard of Stockholm and Capt. Black-wood, and Umbria of Capt. J. W. Peppett. The schooners which will go to the Bering sea after hunting off Copper Islands are the Vera, Ida, Etta, Victoria and Casco, owned by the Victoria Sealing company, and the Ella G., a small schooner owned by Capt. J. C. Voss and associates.

## MADE CAPTAIN DANCE.

Sailor Resents Discrimination Against Men of Fatherland on Chamer.

Capt. Henry Killman, master of the American bark Chamer, now loading lumber at Port Gamble for Callao, knows what it is to dance to the music of whizzing revolver shells. It was the property of the California Shipping company. For a reason never explained, the California company is said to have an antipathy to the employment of German sailors in any capacity other than before the mast. The present voyage is destined for offshore, and to fill the first mate's berth it was necessary that one Joseph Busch be given the second office aboard.

Busch, it is said, grew restive when news reached his ears of the company's rule barring the employment of Germans. He brooded over the matter until his melancholia reached a stage that nothing appeared but liberal libations.

Properly nervous for the course of instruction Busch got hold of a big revolver. Capt. Killman was roused from sleep in his cabin. Going on deck he was put through a course of quick-stepping, with the mate marking time with revolver shots, which did not cease until the full charge of steel lead in the sheath had been spat out over the deck about his feet.

With his gun emptied Busch was overpowered and taken into custody by the Port Gamble authorities.

## THE NORTHWESTERN

Has Left Dry Dock at Esquimalt and Will Proceed to Sound Shortly

The steamer Northwestern of the Northwestern Steamship company, which has been undergoing repairs for six weeks at Esquimalt, has been floated from the dry dock and taken to the wharf of the British Columbia Railway company, where the work on the vessel is being completed. It is expected she will leave for Seattle in a few days to resume service. The company is endeavoring to have the Northwestern loaded and ready to start north from Seattle by August 6.

## MADE FAST RUN

Empress of Japan Has Speedy trip to Yokohama Outward Bound

The steamer Empress of Japan, which holds the blue ribbon of the Pacific because of her record of years ago, made a fast trip to Yokohama on her outward passage. She left here on July 16, and in less than eleven days reached Yokohama, arriving on July 29, a day in advance of schedule. She is scheduled to reach Hongkong today. The steamer Athenian left Yokohama yesterday for this port and is due on August 10. Other steamers on the way across the Pacific are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Ryojun Maru, due August 6, and the blue funnel liner, Antiochus, which is due on August 7. The latter has 100 tons of general freight for this port.

## KOSMOS LINERS

Mera and Anubis on the Way Here From the Golden Gate

Two steamers of the Kosmos line are on their way from San Francisco to Hamburg to load lumber. The Mera, which is about of a size, being of 3,083 and 3,987 net tons respectively. Both will carry large cargoes and will be loaded to capacity when they clear for the west coast from San Francisco, where they complete their

cargoes, after loading on Puget Sound. On her passage up the west coast the Anubis made an attempt to pull the Kosmos line's Sessistris from the sand at Ocos, but was unsuccessful.

The Anubis was built at J. L. Thompson & Sons, at Sunderland, in 1898. She is 382 feet in length, 48 feet beam and 26 feet depth of hold. The Mera was built six years ago at Glasgow by J. Connell & Co., Ltd., is 371 feet in length, 48 feet beam and 27 feet depth of hold.

## NEW FOLDER ISSUED

C. P. R. Has Addition to Literature Describing Its Services

The steamship department of the Canadian Pacific Railway has just issued a new folder containing one of the best maps of the British Columbia and Alaskan coasts yet published by any transportation company. The map shows plainly the routes of all the steamship lines radiating from Victoria and Vancouver to the north coastwise. All points of call of the Canadian Pacific Northern British Columbia and Alaskan liners are also shown.

The reading matter of the folder is a well prepared description of the scenic wonders of the northern route from Victoria. Little bits of local color and history of the various points of call of the steamers are interwoven in the tale of this interesting trip, which is now for the first time being brought to the attention of the touring public all over the North American continent. A fund of valuable information, told in a most interesting manner, is contained in the folder, which may be secured at the local offices. The illustrations show Skagway, Juneau, scenes in Victoria, Vancouver, Alert Bay and other points.

## MANCHURIA READY

Will Leave Union Iron Works and Mongolia Will be Hauled Out.

The big Pacific mail liner Manchuria, Captain Saunders, will be turned over to the company by the end of this month and on Aug. 8 will sail for the far east with freight and passengers. The Mongolia, the Manchuria's sister ship, is due at San Francisco on Tuesday, and after discharging her cargo will be turned over to the Union Iron works for permanent repairs.

Repairing the Manchuria, which was badly damaged on a coral reef near Honolulu, was the biggest repair job on a steamship ever undertaken in this country. The Manchuria today is as good as new. The Mongolia, which was ashore at Midway about the same time as the Manchuria, was repaired temporarily and placed in commission to take care of the trade until the Manchuria was ready for sea. The Mongolia will now be repaired permanently and will be out on commission for several months. The crew of the Mongolia will be transferred to the Manchuria.

## TEES ARRIVES WITH MANY PASSENGERS

West Coast Vessel Brings Large Number of People to Port

The steamer Tees reached port yesterday from Cape Scott, Quatsino, and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver Island, bringing a large complement of passengers including about 45 men, women and 25 Chinese miners who have been employed for J. A. Moore, of Seattle on a mining property on the west arm of Quatsino sound. J. A. Lindemann, the Swedish iron expert sent to make an examination of mining properties on the Vancouver Island coast, who has been visiting places at Jordan's Bay, Sechart, to Albert after surveying some land and is stated to be impressed with the great extent to the deposits of iron he has found. Other passengers were J. A. Bentley, of the Bugaboo and Conqueror iron mines on Jordan river; F. M. Kelly, who has been on a tour through the north end of the island to other districts for literary and other purposes; Col. Remington, a mining man from Prince of Wales who owns copper properties on Valdez Island, who has been visiting the Yreka mine on Quatsino sound to report upon that property which is stated to be in the market; C. H. Smith provincial land surveyor came from Quatsino to Albert after surveying some land mines there; Roy Price, manager of the Moore outfit at Quatsino; G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, from Nootka, where he has some timber limits, and a number of timber cruisers, loggers and others.

At Kyuquot the new whaling station of the Pacific Whaling company was being started, but to whalers were bringing in more whales than the staff could handle. There are whales in plenty, but the staff cannot fense and convert more than one or two daily into whale oil and fertilizer casked and sacked ready for shipment to Glasgow and San Francisco respectively. The steamer St. Lawrence was lying at the wharf when the Tees arrived at Kyuquot on her south bound trip and her crew were talking strongly in Norse about the hardships in not being able to continue hunting.

Since the station was established on July 16, they have taken fourteen whales, one of them the largest sulphur bottom seen on the island coast. At Sechart whaling station the Orion had taken nineteen whales since the last trip of the steamer up to Friday, and the crew, under Manager Kermode, were very busy. The Tees brought a shipment of 450 barrels of whale oil from the whaling stations.

News was brought by the steamer that the timber cruisers are still invading the coast forests, their numbers growing, and there is considerable activity on every part of the western coast.

## MARINE NOTES

The British steamer Birkhall is on the way from Callao to Royal Roads in ballast for orders. The German bark Steenssen, which left Hamburg with a general cargo for the Peruvian port, will also come north to Royal Roads after discharging.

The steamer Tremont, which sailed from Tacoma yesterday for Manila and ports of the Orient, left three of her Chinese crew in jail at Tacoma on charges of smuggling silk and knock-knives.

The steamer Amyerle, of the Weir line left Lytleton, N. Z., on July 10, to load coal at Newcastle for Guaymas, from which port she will proceed to Royal Roads.

## MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.

Vessel	From	Due
Riojun Maru	From the Orient	Aug. 6
Antiochus	From the Orient	Aug. 7
Athenian	From Hongkong	Aug. 9
	From Australia	
Manuka	From Sydney	July 31
Pondo	From Australia	Aug. 7
Georgia	From Mexico	Aug. 10
	From Guatemala	
Str. Foxley	left July 8.	
	From England	
Str. Vado	left Liverpool	July 5.
Steamer Newington	left Plymouth	July 2.
Steamer Antiochus	left Liverpool	May 26.
Steamer Teucer	left Liverpool	June 22.
Str. Titan	left Liverpool	July 25.
	From Annapolis	
Str. Strathallan	to load lumber.	
	From Samarang	
Str. Queen Alexandra	left July 5.	
	From Moji	
Steamer Thordis		
Steamer Transit		
	From Callao	
Steamer Birkhall		
	From Skagway	
Princess Royal		July 28
	Northern British Columbia Ports	
Camosun (Steamers)		July 29
Queen City (Gunns)		July 29
	From West Coast	
Tees		Aug. 4
	From San Francisco	
President		July 29
Sonoma		Aug. 7

## Sailing Vessels.

Vessel	For	Date
Holt Hill (Parker)	Greenock	Jan. 19
Louder Hill (Boyd)	Honolulu	May 24
Silver Root	From Honolulu	
Royal Sovereign	from Antofagasta	
Steamers to Sail		
	For the Orient	
Empress of China	C.P.R.	Aug. 6
Aki Maru		Aug. 6
Ningchow		Aug. 7
Athenian		Aug. 22
	For Australia	
Manuka	C.A.	Aug. 16
Lonsdale	C.M.	Aug. 1
	For Skagway	
Princess Royal		Aug. 1
For Northern British Columbia Ports		
Camosun	U.S.S.	Aug. 1
Amur	C.P.R.	Aug. 1
Queen City	C.P.R.	July 30
	For West Coast	
Tees	C.P.R.	Aug. 1
	For San Francisco	
Sonoma	P.C.S.S.	July 28
President	P.C.S.S.	Aug. 4

## Vessels in Port.

Vessel	From
Str. Princess Beatrice	from Mexico
Str. Amur	from B.C. ports
Str. Tees	from west coast
	Local Steamers.
	Princess Victoria
Leaves Vancouver	1 p.m. daily except Tuesday
Arrives Victoria	5 p.m. daily except Tuesday
Leaves Victoria	6.30 p.m. daily
Arrives Seattle	10.30 p.m. daily
Leaves Seattle	12 midnight, daily
Arrives Victoria	6 a.m. daily
Leaves Victoria	7.30 a.m. daily except Tuesdays
Arrives Vancouver	11.45 a.m. daily except Tuesdays
	Chamer.
Leaves Vancouver	11.30 p.m. daily except Sunday
Arrives Victoria	6.30 a.m. daily except Monday
Leaves Victoria	1 p.m. daily except Sunday
Arrives Vancouver	7 p.m. daily except Sunday
	Princess Beatrice.
Leave Victoria	1 a.m. Tuesdays
Arrives Vancouver	7 a.m. Tuesdays
Leaves Vancouver	6 p.m. Tuesdays
Arrives Victoria	6 p.m. Tuesdays

## Victoria-Seattle.

Vessel	For	Date
Leaves Victoria	1 p.m. daily except Tuesday	
Arrives Seattle	10.30 p.m. daily	
Leaves Seattle	12 midnight, daily	
Arrives Victoria	6 a.m. daily	
Leaves Victoria	7.30 a.m. daily except Tuesdays	
Arrives Vancouver	11.45 a.m. daily except Tuesdays	
	Chamer.	
Leaves Vancouver	11.30 p.m. daily except Sunday	
Arrives Victoria	6.30 a.m. daily except Monday	
Leaves Victoria	1 p.m. daily except Sunday	
Arrives Vancouver	7 p.m. daily except Sunday	
	Princess Beatrice.	
Leave Victoria	1 a.m. Tuesdays	
Arrives Vancouver	7 a.m. Tuesdays	
Leaves Vancouver	6 p.m. Tuesdays	
Arrives Victoria	6 p.m. Tuesdays	

## Chillipeva.

Vessel	For	Date
Leaves Victoria	daily except Thursdays	
Arrives Chillipeva	1.30 p.m. daily	
Victoria-Cornex (E. & N. Ry.)		
City of Nanaimo		
Leaves Victoria	Tuesday 7 a.m.	
Arrives Nanaimo	Friday 2 p.m.	
Leave Nanaimo	Friday 2 p.m.	
Arrives Victoria	Monday 5 a.m.	
Leave Victoria	Monday 5 a.m.	
Arrives Victoria	Monday 5 a.m.	
Leave Victoria	Monday 5 a.m.	
Arrives Victoria	Monday 5 a.m.	

## Victoria-New Westminster.

Vessel	For	Date
Leaves Victoria	Tuesday and Friday	
Arrives New Westminster	Wednesday and Saturday	
	Upper Fraser River.	
Beaver		
Leaves New Westminster	8 a.m. Monday	
Arrives Chillikeet	8 a.m. Tuesday	
Leaves Chillikeet	8 a.m. Tuesday	
Arrives New Westminster	8 a.m. Tuesday	
Leaves New Westminster	8 a.m. Tuesday	
Arrives Chillikeet	8 a.m. Tuesday	

## Lower Fraser River.

Vessel	For	Date
Leaves New Westminster	Monday	
Arrives Chillikeet	Monday	
Leaves Chillikeet	Monday	
Arrives New Westminster	Monday	
Leaves New Westminster	Monday	
Arrives Chillikeet	Monday	
Leaves Chillikeet	Monday	
Arrives New Westminster	Monday	

## Victoria-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry.)

Vessel	For	Date
Leaves Victoria	Monday	
Arrives Nanaimo	Monday	
Leaves Nanaimo	Monday	
Arrives Victoria	Monday	
Leaves Victoria	Monday	
Arrives Nanaimo	Monday	
Leaves Nanaimo	Monday	
Arrives Victoria	Monday	

## Sidney to Gulf Islands.

Vessel	For	Date
Leaves Sidney	Monday	
Arrives Gulf Islands	Monday	
Leaves Gulf Islands	Monday	
Arrives Sidney	Monday	
Leaves Sidney	Monday	
Arrives Gulf Islands	Monday	
Leaves Gulf Islands	Monday	
Arrives Sidney	Monday	

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—AT—

## COLWOOD

—ON—

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LOST—Jet brooch, between Rithet and Battery streets, on Wednesday afternoon. \$1 reward at 26 Rithet street. jy26

LOST—A gold watch and chain. Reward. Leave at this office. jy27

LOST—Picked up in the residence of Mrs. Field, 120 Blanchard, during the fire, lady's gold watch with long chain attached. Please return to 238 Johnson street. jy25

LOST—Sunday last, somewhere on Goreway, motor car starting handle. Finder please return to Plimley Auto Co., and receive reward. jy24

LOST—Gold headed umbrella taken from Assembly rooms. Initials N. E. A. Kindly return to this office. jy24

WOULD THE PARTY who took the gold-headed umbrella with initial N. E. A. from Assembly Hall, return to this office and save the owner the trouble of going after it. jy23

LOST—A blue enamel watch. Finder return to Box 67, Colonist and receive reward, or telephone 457.

**FOR SALE—PROPERTY**  
FOR SALE—Five acres; new 8 roomed house, partly furnished, near school. Strawberry Vale, cheap for cash. jy28

FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres of good land in Lake District, of which fifteen acres are cleared, balance light brush; three good springs and two running creeks. Price only \$2,000. Lost 11, Tronace Ave. jy26

FOR SALE—Over 6 acres first-class land, with small house and buildings. Fronting on one side to the Saanich main road and on the other to Swan Lake; less than a mile from train. For sale to close an account. Apply Box 287, Colonist Office. jy20

\$3,500, LOT 176x129 and six roomed house on Boyd St. \$100 cash, balance monthly payments. Address P. O. Box 44. jy20

IF YOU WANT land why not buy now before the fall rush comes. We have ten acres of splendid fruit land to offer at a snap. \$6,000; terms, Box 163. jy16

**FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND**  
TENT FOR SALE—Apply The Family Grocer, corner Yates and Douglas Sts. jy23

FOR SALE—An Oliver typewriter, latest model and in perfect order. Apply at the Family Grocery, corner Yates and Douglas. jy23

FOR SALE—Good Melotte separator, size B, used two years; price \$35, or would exchange for good heifer; also three-year-old registered Birkenhead boar, over 300 lbs., gentle, 200. Apply to W. Grimmer, Pender Island. jy21

FOR SALE—A good piano, "Heintzman and Co." Apply E. H. Russell, Boyd street. jy21

FOR SALE—Massey-Harris chaff cutter (4 blades) for hand or power. P. Plimley. jy18

"LASHES" (Sanitary), 93 View street Phone A1207. Second hand clothing bought and sold. jy13

GLADSTONE—For Sale. Address Victoria Transfer Co., city. m1

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Maid for upstairs work in private family. Apply Colonist 358. jy27

WANTED—A woman for the kitchen at the Cosy Corner Tea Rooms. Apply between 2 and 3. jy28

WANTED—At once, practical housekeeper, small family. Apply personally between 11 and 12 a.m. or by letter to Mrs. F. H. Mayhew, 123 Gorge road, Victoria. jy26

WANTED—Girl to assist with housework, good wages. Apply Mrs. H. E. Sims, Glen Day, Esquimalt road. jy25

WANTED—At once, competent nurse for baby three years. 60 Race street. jy21

WANTED—Nursery governess, three children, references required. Apply Mrs. Albert E. McPhillips, Clonmore House, Rockland avenue, Victoria. jy20

WANTED—Experienced and inexperienced help in place of Sweets. Apply to Baker's. jy19

WANTED—Waitress at the Quamichan Hotel, Duncan. Easy work, good wages. jy18

**WANTED—MALE HELP**  
CARPENTERS wanted Monday at Henry street. McCarter and Drysdale. jy28

WANTED—A good cake baker, at once. Address 181 Colonist. jy24

WANTED—Man to split wood for ovens. D. W. Hanbury, baker, 73 Fort St. jy23

WANTED—Furniture packer required at once. Only those with experience entertained. Apply Furniture Department, Spencer's, Ltd. jy20

WANTED—Dry goods clerk. Apply Henry Young and Co. jy20

WANTED—Experienced mechanic used to gasoline engines. Good automobile. Only practical men need apply. Plimley Automobile Co., Government street. jy18

WANTED—Good steady boy to carry morning newspaper route. Must be at least 14 years old, by 3.30 a.m. every morning; no triflers need apply; opening for strong, honest boy; school boy preferred. jy17

WANTED—Three or four strong boys. Apply Fairall's Brewery, Esquimalt Road. jy16

WANTED—Young man to carry newspaper route in vicinity of Jubilee Hospital, and Willows beach, one with horse preferred. Apply at the Colonist office after 4 p.m. jy13

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
WANTED—Position as watchman or collector. First class Winnipeg reference. Box 293 Colonist. jy27

WANTED—By English married couple, experienced, best family references, positions together. Man as cook, wife any position except laundry. No objection. John Selby, 43 1/2 View street. jy27

**TO LET—RESIDENCES**  
TO RENT—Furnished part of a house in the best residential part of city; gas stove, electric light and use of phone. Address 407, Colonist. jy28

TO LET—"Cuthbert" cottage, at Cadboro Bay, beautifully situated and very comfortably furnished. Heisterman Co. jy25

TO RENT—Summer cottage at Cadboro Bay, fine beach and shade. Apply to J. W. L. and Inv. Agency. jy25

THREE FURNISHED cottages to rent, close to beach (Cadboro Bay). Apply 60 Race street. jy14

RENT—Furnished house, immediate possession. B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy11

NEW SEVEN ROOMED HOSE Victoria West, close to car line, modern conveniences, beautiful view, stone foundation, good basement for sale for \$2,000, terms to arrange. Apply Lee & Fraser, 11 Tronace Ave. jy5

**TEACHERS WANTED**  
WANTED—A junior teacher for Coal Creek school; salary \$50 per month; must have normal training. Apply to T. Keith, secretary, Coal Creek, B. C. jy18

WANTED—By the board of school trustees for the municipality of North Cowichan, training, 1929-30. Teachers for the first division Duncan, Quamichan, Somenos, Maple Bay and Chemahum schools. Applications, with copies of testimonials, must be sent to the secretary of the board, James McNorris, Duncan P. O. jy22

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
FOR SALE—As a current going concern, store business in Duncan, carrying general merchandise, stock about \$2,000, rented premises, good location. Apply John H. Menzies, Duncan. jy21

FOR SALE—Light rig wagon, with cover, almost new. Apply Bancroft's. jy23

GOOD HOME for school girl. Apply 217 Pandora. jy19

TURKISH BATH and SAUNA—Largest and best, 219 Yates street. Phone B725. jy17

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE—A Franklin 10 h.p. to carry four people. Detachable tonneau. A bargain. Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd. jy25

FOR SALE—Boiler (for steamboat) and a wood sawing machine, both in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency. jy25

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample or 10c for four month's trial.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson Street. jy23

FOR SALE—One Jewel range and fine cook stove; also carpets. Apply 51 South Tronace street. jy23

FOR SALE—Gent's English bicycle, all new, for sale at bargain. Plimley Auto Co., 15 Government street. jy27

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS**  
ROOMS TO LET—Unfurnished rooms centrally located, including bath and use of elevator, \$3 per month and upwards. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government St. jell

**PERSONAL**  
WILL THE PARTY who lived a few days ago at No. 12 Herald street, please send address to Box 381 Colonist. jy27

IF YOU WANT land why not buy now before the fall rush comes. We have ten acres of splendid fruit land to offer at a snap. \$6,000; terms, Box 163. jy16

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"LASHES" (Sanitary), 93 View street Phone A1207. Second hand clothing bought and sold. jy13

GLADSTONE—For Sale. Address Victoria Transfer Co., city. m1

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

**THE J. DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.**  
60 Race Street, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Two full lots, of three houses, cottage fully furnished, nice gardens, fruit and flowers (central). Owner leaving city.

WANTED—A nice cottage, a charming seaside home, six rooms, with bath room, for three months, splendid bathing, Cadboro Bay.

WANTED—A careful governess, summer in country, winter in town, one child, references.

WANTED—Competent house maid and cook for family of two (city).

WANTED—Experienced nurse for infant and nurse maid for one boy (city).

WANTED—Experienced house parlor maid, for family of two, (city), references.

WANTED—A farm hand, age 18, knowledge of milking necessary. Apply early.

TO BE WELL recommended, a capable needlewoman, children's garments a specialty. 60 Race street. jy28

**54 Fort Street.**  
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — 54 Fort St. Good places; good wages to competent servants.

**Y. W. C. A. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**  
20 Lower Fort Street

DESIRABLE POSITIONS secured for girls on application to above address.

**98 Yates Street.**  
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU — 98 Yates street. Office hours: 3 to 5 p.m.; 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. jy19

A CARPENTER'S HELP and one bookkeeper wish work. Apply 98 Yates street.

**POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK**  
FOR SALE—Yoke of oxen, well broken. J. Black, Sidney, B.C. jy26

HORSE, buggy and harness for sale. Apply The Family Grocer, corner Yates and Douglas streets. jy25

FOR SALE—Grey mare, 7 years, quiet, true and good worker, 1,000 lbs., owner or his wife had reasonable. Holmes, Strawberry Vale. jy24

FOR SALE—Horse, five years old; good driver and general purpose horse; used to town; buggy and harness nearly new. Price for the lot, \$300. Apply J. W. Gardom, P. O. Victoria. jy27

FOR SALE—Horse, four years old, suitable for hack or delivery; price \$175. Barnett, Monterey avenue, Oak Bay. jy28

FOR SALE—Span farm horses, wagon, harness, few good routers, harness, etc.; house and acre land; five room house to let, centrally located. Apply J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Store Street. jy27

**DRIVING MALE**—Quiet and sound; heavy gelding, 5 years old, 1,500 lbs. Dyne, Sidney. jy27

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow. Apply 5 p. m., L. Laing, Boleskine road. jy27

FOR SALE—Cow, fresh calved, cheap; sow in fallow; 100 Indian Runner ducks, all ages. King, Heals P. O., Lake District. jy28

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS**  
TO LET—Comfortably furnished front room with use of kitchen if required. 129 Michigan street, James Bay. jy27

FURNISHED ROOMS, breakfast if desired. 25 Kingston street. jy27

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 187 Fort St. jy22

TO LET—One suite of 3 housekeeping rooms, with pantry, also one suite of 2 rooms, with pantry; all furnished. 120 Vancouver St. jy19

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board. Piano and phone, Bellevue, Quebec St., three house from Parliament buildings. m7.

TO LET—Furnished rooms near Parliament buildings. 88 Superior street. jy27

FURNISHED BEDROOM to let, with breakfast if desired. Apply Ballyfeerin, Esquimalt road. jy27

**WANTED—TO PURCHASE**  
WANTED—To purchase in quantities of from 10 to 100 tons of Island hay, or straw, for stock. Inquire or write, 40 Discovery. jy20

WANTED—At 60 Broad St. ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, boots and shoes. Send post card. jy13

WANTED—Good second hand bicycle, suitable for 10-year-old boy. Particulars to Box X Y Z, Colonist. jy13

WANTED—To purchase diamonds and old-fashioned jewelry, pictures, engravings, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson Street. jy23

**NOTICE**  
\$1,000—For those of this amount for a year 10 per cent will be paid monthly. Collateral security given. Address Box 152, Colonist office. jy27

**WOOD FOR SALE**  
WANTED—500 people to buy wood, only \$3.00 per cord, delivered to door. Call on Mr. C. O. 210 Government street, or phone 561. a20

**BOARD AND ROOMS.**  
BOARD, lodging and home comforts, at reasonable rates. Apply 136 Menzies street. jy21

**FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.**  
FOR SALE—Cottage and lot. (60x120), on North East street; house has two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and all modern conveniences; stable, chicken house and spacious lot. Call on owner. This is a snap for \$2,500. Address Owner, care P.O. Box 417. jy23

FOR SALE—Cheap, five roomed cottage, near car, Spring Ridge district; price \$900; no agents. Apply owner, 379 Colonist. jy26

FOR SALE—\$2,800—Modern seven roomed house, close in, small cash payment, balance easy. Enquire 14 Hillside avenue. jy26

**WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE.**  
WANTED—At once, a clean, plain furnished house with about five bedrooms. Must be central. Box 357 Colonist. jy25

**FOR SALE**  
80 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside of Sooke harbor.

**FINE SEA FRONTAGE**—At Esquimalt, about three acres. Cheap.

**TWO LOTS**—On Victoria Harbor with view of city and 2 large warehouses in good condition. On easy terms.

**THREE LOTS**—On Yates street with 10 acres, belonging in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street. Rent \$120 per month.

For further particulars apply to

**J. STUART YATES**  
22 Bastion street, Victoria.

## THE ROYAL GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., LTD.

REAL ESTATE, FARM LANDS, TIMBER LIMITS, BUSINESSES.  
COR. GOVERNMENT AND YATES STS. ADELPHI BLDG. PHONE 1187.

**AN OPPORTUNITY**  
Sooke—100 acres good land, 25 acres cleared, 20 under cultivation, with fruit trees, etc.; 5 roomed house; choice position, close to the harbor and wharf; good road; possession at once, and a ready market for everything grown; price \$3,150.

**TO LET**—An 8 roomed house at \$20.

**THE STUART ROBERTSON CO.**  
Limited.  
36 Broad Street.

MODERN DWELLING HOUSE — Full sized lot, 10 minutes' from centre of city. Price only \$4,500.

\$400—Buy a nice cottage and two lots on Cameron street.

100-ACRE FARM—in Sooke district, fine situation, house and buildings—\$3,500.

\$900—Modern dwelling on St. Charles St. Beautiful grounds and situation.

FINE FRUIT RANCH and modern dwelling, at Gordon Head. Good buy at \$7,500.

**HEISTERMAN & CO.**  
75 Government St.  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

\$5,250—Will buy a well built, comfortable house on Pandora street; all modern conveniences; lot 60x160, running through to rear street; fine shrubbery, all in best condition.

\$15,000—Buy one of the finest homes in Victoria, with 1 1/2 acres ground, all laid out with magnificent trees, shrubs, etc., one of the few remaining choice spots in the city. Ask for particulars.

SHOAL BAY—Beautiful 2 1/2 acres, all cleared and under cultivation, sheltered, and commanding unobstructed view of the water—\$5,500.

\$2,100—Will buy a comfortable two-story house, with splendid view of the mountains and straits; nice shrubbery and grounds; close to park and beach—\$4,000.

\$1,000—Will buy a real good seven room house on a good sized lot, \$250 cash; balance easy terms. Why pay rent?

ALL KINDS OF Insurance written, and prompt settlements made.

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates.

**GRUBB & CAYZER**  
Real Estate and Commission Agents  
9 Market Building, next V. & S. Railway  
Phone 1466.

THREE GOOD BUYS for the farmer.

42 ACRES, 3 miles from Victoria, 8 roomed cottage, barn 46x68, stables, poultry houses, etc., 22 acres in oats, 5 in meadow, balance splendid fruit and price \$214 per acre. Terms.

100 ACRES, 10 miles from town, new 10 roomed dwelling, 2 stories, well finished, all modern, balance splendid fruit and price \$214 per acre. Terms.

65 ACRES, nearly all cleared, 1 1/2 days' journey from town, daily communication, near school, wharf and store, bungalow 45x52, basement barn 30x30, open barn 50x30, pig pens, smoke house, holper, shed, chicken house, wells, 200 fruit trees bearing, small fruits and garden, 3 miles of underdrainage, fences and buildings in A1 condition. Price \$3,800, easy terms, interest at 6 per cent.

DO YOU WANT A SMALL PLACE? 18 ACRES, 4 cleared, 3 roomed house, all good land, near beach. Price \$700, terms \$300 cash.

5 ACRES, 3 five acre lots, running stream through each, old stumps only are left, all good land under grass on main road, near school, church and store. Price \$425 cash.

10 ACRES lots, cleared and partially cleared, average price 100 per acre, within easy distance of town.

UNIMPROVED LAND from \$5 per acre.

**BOARD AND ROOMS.**  
BOARD, lodging and home comforts, at reasonable rates. Apply 136 Menzies street. jy21

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FOR SALE—Cottage and lot. (60x120), on North East street; house has two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and all modern conveniences; stable, chicken house and spacious lot. Call on owner. This is a snap for \$2,500. Address Owner, care P.O. Box 417. jy23

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TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street. Rent \$120 per month.

For further particulars apply to

**J. STUART YATES**  
22 Bastion street, Victoria.

## CROSS & CO.

REAL ESTATE, FARM LANDS, TIMBER LIMITS, BUSINESSES.  
COR. GOVERNMENT AND YATES STS. ADELPHI BLDG. PHONE 1187.

**CHOICE BUYS**  
ONE of the finest building lots in city, 60 feet on Linden avenue and 110 on Scoresby street, \$2,000.

SIX lots on Trutch street.

THREE lots on Collinson street.

LOTS in Victoria West.

GOOD 9-roomed house with 1/2 acre ground, and one of the finest views in the city.

VICTORIA HARBOR—The finest wharf site in the city, for price and terms see office.

FRUIT LANDS IN THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

**Mining Property.**  
Silver Lead Mine, Sooke district. A snap. Copper property on West Coast. Working bond.

Gold-Silver Mine. Developed.

**ROBT. WARD & CO., LD.**  
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.  
Temple Building. 17 Fort St.

EIGHT ROOMED bungalow on the Dallas road, large lot, grand view of the Olympic range and the straits, \$6,000; terms.

75 ACRES at Gordon Head, beautifully timbered, grand view, best of soil, good roads, \$450 per acre; terms.

SOUTH TURNER ST.—A six roomed house, with all modern conveniences, \$4,500; terms.

THREE 4-roomed cottages, modern conveniences, James Bay, \$1,500 each; terms.

EIGHT ROOMED house, Bay street, close to Government; large lot, modern conveniences, immediate possession; large stable and garden; price \$3,475; terms.

CORMORANT ST., three houses, renting for \$30 per month; price \$2,650; terms.

FIRST ST.—Modern five roomed house, \$2,000; terms.

PANDORA ST., south, six roomed house, good situation; \$1,600; terms.

KING'S ROAD, seven roomed house, modern conveniences, \$1,700; terms.

RITHET ST., seven roomed house, modern conveniences, immediate possession; large stable and garden; price \$3,475; terms.

VIEW ST.—Two eight roomed houses, modern conveniences,



**McPHERSON & FULLERTON  
BROTHERS**

Phone 1458. 904 Government St.

HOUSE and three lots on car line; good location; price \$3,150.

FOR IDEAL homes we have water frontage on the Gorge; acreage on Portage Inlet; lots overlooking James Bay, and fruit farms and lots sloping to Cordova Bay.

FOR FARMS in Duncan, Saanich or Sidney districts, we can give you full information if you will inquire.

SEVEN ROOMED house on Richmond avenue, a fine place; price \$5,500.

BEAUTIFUL HOME—Rockland avenue; price \$6,000.

\$1,000 WILL PURCHASE five acres good land, and 3/4 miles from the city.

BEAUTIFUL dwelling overlooking James Bay, for sale, cheap.

26 ACRES, close in, magnificent subdivision; inquire for location and price.

FIVE ROOMED cottage, Victoria West, close to car. For quick sale; price \$1,300.

SEVEN ROOMED dwelling on Gorge; modern, good location, large lot; price \$1,000; a bargain.

THREE LOTS on Duchess street, all cleared; price \$550 each.

BUSINESS PROPERTY on Yates street; price \$35,000.

BUSINESS PROPERTY on Johnson St.; price \$17,000; a cheap buy, paying interest on purchase price.

TWO DOUBLE lots with water frontage on Gorge; price \$2,000 each.

SEVEN ROOMED bungalow, close to car, strictly modern; half acre of ground; price \$2,000.

TEN ROOMED house on Menzies street, modern, \$4,750; a snap.

TWO LOTS off Craigflower road; price \$150 each.

60 ACRES, fronting Cordova Bay, good frontage, partly cleared; price \$2,800; a bargain.

NURSERY for sale, good paying business. Inquire.

THREE LOTS near Gorge, off Craigflower road, \$150 each.

**LEE & FRASER**

11 TROUCE AVENUE.

NORTH PARK ST.—Cottage and lot; price \$2,200.

CHOPST ST., James Bay—Dwelling and large lot for \$2,000.

STANLEY AVE.—Lot 56 1/2 x 120 feet, on easy terms; price \$600.

CALEDONIA AVE.—Near Douglas St.—Lot on easy terms for \$1,400.

LARGE LOT, James Bay, near Parliament Buildings, only \$900; size 56 x 120 feet.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE—Loans made on city and suburban property at 6 per cent.

**E. C. B. BAGSHAW**REAL ESTATE AGENT  
33 Fort Street, opposite Tourists' Rooms. Phone 918.

RESIDENCES—Superior St., fine 7 roomed cottage, all modern, in splendid condition, close to Government St., cheap, \$5,650, terms.

SUPERIOR ST.—Good 6 roomed cottage, all modern, one block from Parliament buildings, large lot, only \$3,000.

SPRING RIDGE—Two good 5 roomed cottages in good repair on full sized lots, very cheap at \$1,000 and \$1,100, terms, close to car line.

LARGE LIST of houses, lots and farms. It will pay you to inspect list.

Money to loan. Fire Insurance written.

**EMPIRE REALTY CO.**Real Estate and Financial Brokers.  
66 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

NORTH PARK ST.—8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, electric light, toilet, sewer, etc., nice lot and fruit trees. \$5,000; 1/2 cash, balance arranged.

OAK BAY AVE.—One acre land, new 9 room house, 2 stories and attic, stabling for 3 horses, good carriage house, conservatory, etc., a beautiful home. \$9,000.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND REAL ESTATE CO.**

Office, 51 Fort St. Phone 1354.

AMPHION STREET—Good cottage, newly painted, and in good repair, large lot, price \$1,500.00.

KING'S ROAD—Two-story dwelling, barn, etc., lot 50 x 150. Price \$1,600. Terms.

NIAGARA STREET—Six-roomed house, lot 60 x 120. Price \$2,000.00.

TORONTO—Cor. Prince St. Five-roomed cottage, large lot. Price \$1,800.00.

HILL STREET—Two nice 5-roomed cottages, \$1,200 each.

FAIRHAR STREET—Six-roomed house and lot. Price \$1,200.00.

VICTORIA HARBOR—Good waterfront lot, cheap; terms.

SOUTH PANDORA—Five-roomed house, lot 60 x 120. Price \$1,600.00.

KING'S ROAD—Fine 8-roomed house, with all modern conveniences, lot 60 x 156. Price \$4,750.00.

Farms for sale in every locality. Money to loan and fire insurance written.

**An Infallible Cure**

For Sprains, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Lameness and Soft Bunches, Kendall's Spavin Cure has no equal.

"I have the care of a number of horses and have used your remedies, which always proved infallible." D. Baileysgreen.

Be prepared—keep Kendall's always in the stable. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free from dealers or

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,  
Enosburg Falls,  
Vermont,  
U.S.A.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Fry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 3¢

**IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN ROBERT GISCOMBE, LATE OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C., DECEASED.**

All persons having claims against the estate of John Robert Giscombe, who died on the 24th day of June, 1907, are hereby required to send the same duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of August, 1907, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay their indebtedness forthwith.

Dated July 12th, 1907.

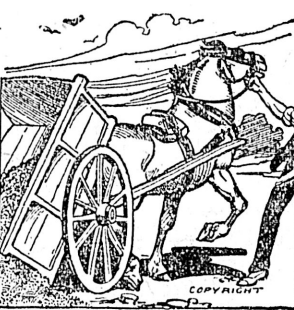
GEO. A. MORPHY,  
Solicitor for the Executrix and Executor of the Estate of John Robert Giscombe, 20-21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATES OF JOHN WESLEY HASKINS AND ROSIE HASKINS, LATE OF VICTORIA, B.C.**

All persons indebted to either of the above named estates are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned or to Sydney Child, Solicitor, for said estates, at 51 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C., and all persons having claims against the said estates are required to send particulars of the same duly verified to the undersigned, or to Sydney Child, Solicitor, for said estates, on or before the 10th Sept., 1907, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the said estates, having regard only to such claims as are then before him.

AUBREY A. BOND,  
Administrator Estates of John W. and Rosie Haskins.

Dated 8th July, 1907.

**Houses and Lots for Sale**Also Farms and Ranches.  
List your properties for sale with me.**G. B. Hughes**REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
60 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.**CART HARNESS**

Strong and serviceable. Extra heavy collars, just the thing required for heavy work. We sell at the right prices. You'll find this a harness you can depend on. In fact you can depend on any harness you buy here. We have every kind of harness—heavy and light—for every kind of service. All are honest harness at honest prices. Also a large assortment of trunks and valises.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.,  
44 Yates Street.

**CHEAP FARM**

3 1/2 acres of the best of land. Only 5 miles out of town. Half cultivated. Fruit trees, running stream, good 6-roomed house, barns and outbuildings, all fenced. Price \$325 per acre. Terms easy.

Choice and cheap lots, James Bay, Oak Bay Avenue, and Belmont Avenue.

**V. C. MADDOCK & CO.**10 BROAD STREET  
Phone 1407**PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES****ALBERT H. MAYNARD**

(Successor to R. Maynard.)

Just received, a large consignment of Imperial Plates of all sizes, from 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 to 14 x 17; Special Rapid, Sovereign, Orthonome and Flash Light, Kodaks and Supplies. Amateurs' work finished.

PANDORA ST. PHONE B360.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS****IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH BLACKBURN, DECEASED.**

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Joseph Blackburn, late of Victoria, who died on or about the 5th day of July, 1907, are required, on or before the 15th day of August, 1907, to send by prepaid post, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitors for Robert Charles Blackburn and John Alexander Blackburn, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, their claims against the estate of the said deceased, duly verified by statutory declaration.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

BODWELL & LAWSON,  
Solicitors for Robert Charles Blackburn and John Alexander Blackburn, 34 1/2 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

**DRURY & MACGURN**

34 GOVERNMENT ST.

**DESIRABLE FAMILY HOME**

House and Lot in James Bay, Near the Seaside. Ten rooms, all large and tastefully decorated, modern improvements; large and attractive grounds.

First payment, \$3,000, balance at 6 p.c.

**Lever's Y-2 (Wise Head) Disinfectant**

Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

**INSURE YOUR PROPERTY AGAINST FIRE**

Don't delay; now is the time to do it. Come to us, and we will insure you in a good, strong, thoroughly reliable company.

**LEEMING BROS., Ltd.**

REAL ESTATE  
22 FORT STREET, VICTORIA  
Agents for the  
Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Company.

**JOHN DEAN**

108 Government Street

Hotel; 26 rooms, modern, country town, on railway line; excellent business, going concern, under lease.

Oak Bay Avenue; bargain, 8 roomed house and 21 lots on a corner, in lawn and good kitchen garden—\$4,700.

Oak Bay Lots, 2 of the cheapest lots to be had—\$300 each.

New 8-Roomed House; all modern improvements, and full-sized lot—\$3,100. A good buy.

5-Roomed Cottage; bath, toilet, etc., with good kitchen garden—\$2,300. Additional lot if required.

Exceptionally Fine Residences; 3 from \$3,000 to \$7,000; 7 from \$2,300 to \$4,500.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

In Sums up to \$20,000 on Mortgage at Current Rates

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**Money to Loan ON MORTGAGE**

IMPROVED SECURITY

**Swinerton & Oddy**

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**C. NEWTON YOUNG**Real Estate and Insurance  
Agent, Notary Public, Etc.  
DUNCAN'S E. & N. RAILWAY**ESTIMATES GIVEN ON HEATING PRICES ARE RIGHT!****JOHN COLBERT - 4 Broad Street SOUTH OF FORT.****Slaughter Sale of Good Music**

Five copies of music which sells from 25c to 50c per copy regular. We send post paid all 5 copies for \$1.00.

Louisiana Waltzes (5 pages).  
St. Louis Exposition March.  
(4 pages).

When You Meet Your Girl (Song).  
Shooting Stars, March and Two-Step.

Why Don't You Try? (Song)

Write to-day, 33,000 copies in stock of late and popular music.

**SUTTON'S MUSIC STORE**

NANAIMO, B.C.

**GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS**

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART  
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

**NOTICE**

COURT HOUSE, VANCOUVER

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Court House and site, Vancouver, B.C." will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of the 3rd day of September, 1907, for the purchase of the Court House and the site on which it stands, being the block bounded by Hastings, Hamilton, Pender and Cambie Streets, situated in the City of Vancouver, B.C., being the property of the Province of British Columbia, together with all fixtures therein, but exclusive of all movable furniture, carpets and linoleum, etc., and the steel filing cabinets of the Land Registry Office contained therein.

Each tender shall be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada in a sum equal to one-third (1-3) of the price mentioned in the tender, which will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to complete the purchase in accordance with his tender and with the terms mentioned herein. The balance of the purchase sum shall be paid in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. annum on deferred payments. No interest shall be charged until the purchaser is given possession of the property, which will be on or about the 1st day of September, 1909.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.

Lands and Works Department,  
Victoria, B.C., 2nd July, 1907.

**COURT HOUSE, VANCOUVER (NEW)**

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Notice is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for the proposed new Court House at Vancouver has been extended up to and including Wednesday the 31st day of July, 1907.

F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.

Lands and Works Department,  
Victoria, B.C., June 29th, 1907.

**TENDERS**

Will be received up to July 30th for the stock in trade of Mrs. W. Bickford, separate or en bloc. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MRS. W. BICKFORD,  
61-63 Fort Street.

**VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.**

The semi-annual meeting of the above society will be held at the society's office, 15 Trousseau Avenue, at 8 p. m., on Tuesday, 30th July, 1907, to receive the secretary's financial statement and balance sheet for the past six months and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order, A. St. G. FLINT,  
Secretary.

**THE VICTORIA NO. 2 BUILDING SOCIETY.**

The semi-annual meeting of the above society will be held at 15 Trousseau Avenue at 8 p. m., on Wednesday, 31st July, 1907, to receive the secretary's financial statement and balance sheet. The 11th drawing for an appropriation and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

"See that your shares are in good standing."

By order, A. St. G. FLINT,  
Secretary.

**NOTICE**

Parties having staked timber limits and being unable to finance same, call or correspond with the King Edward Hotel, Victoria, B.C. Will buy limits from owners only.

W. E. SIMPSON.

**LAND REGISTRY ACT**

In the matter of an application for a duplicate certificate of title to sections 14 and 29 of sub lot 35, Fernwood Estate, Victoria city.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the certificate of title to above lands issued to Sarah Elizabeth Baker on the 12th day of November, 1899 and numbered 3542A.

S. J. WOOLTON,  
Registrar General.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria B.C. the 5th day of July, 1907.

**TENDERS**

For the privilege of selling refreshments at the Merchants' picnic, July 25, will close July 22, at six o'clock.

R. FELL, Secretary.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Anyone wishing to communicate with me during my absence from Victoria, please address to me care of Victoria Post Office, B. C.

J. C. DAVIE, M. D.

**NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a four years' lease of the following little house, situated in the Esquimalt district, Province of British Columbia, viz: Section (110) one hundred and ten, Esquimalt district.

Dated at Victoria, B. C. this 4th day of March, 1907.

A. E. BANNISTER.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

In the matter of the "Quieting Titles Act," and

In the matter of the Title to Lot 26, Five Acre Block XIX, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petition of John Irvine to this Court, claiming Lot 26, Five Acre Block XIX, Victoria City, has been filed and the Petitioner's title has been investigated and it has been ordered that notice of this Petition be advertised in the British Columbia Gazette for consecutive issues, and once a week for six weeks in two daily newspapers published in Victoria, B. C., and that copies of the said Petition be posted in the Court House and in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C., and that a Declaration of Title will be granted to the Petitioner six weeks from the date of the first publication of such notice, unless any person having or pretending to have any title to or interest in the said Lot 26, Five Acre Block XIX, Victoria City, do file a statement of his or her claim properly verified with the District Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at the Victoria Registry Office at or before six o'clock on Friday, the 6th day of September, 1907, and show cause to the contrary.

Dated the 26th day of July, 1907.

WOOLTON & GOWARD,  
Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Petitioner.

**PROCEEDINGS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE**

Correspondent of London Times  
Reports Debate on Declaration of War

The special correspondent of the London Times at The Hague, writing under date of July 12th, says:

At the close of last Friday's debate in the second section of the second committee on the French proposals, enjoining an explicit ultimatum or a formal declaration of war before the opening of hostilities, and a prompt notification to neutrals, the American, British, and Japanese delegates intimated that they must make certain reservations. The voting was consequently postponed. At the opening of the proceedings in the same sub-committee today all three powers declared their adherence to the French proposals. General Porter (America) remarked, however, that, according to the American Constitution, the right of declaring war was vested in congress; but this he thought was no obstacle to his adhesion. The constitutional rights of the president in the case of the invasion and defence of the territory would remain intact.

Senor Quesada (Cuba) said that the Cuban delegation would subscribe nothing contrary to the Cuban constitution.

The committee voted first on the Dutch amendment prescribing an interval of 24 hours between the declaration and the commencement of hostilities, after the Dutch delegate had endorsed the Russian argument that certainly such an interval might tend to a reduction of armaments by enabling governments to distinguish more broadly between a peace footing and preparations for war. The amendment was defeated by 16 to 14, with five abstentions.

These sub-committee votes, I would repeat, are not decisive, but they sufficiently indicate the present trend of opinion.

The original French proposal was then put and accepted, almost unanimously, there being only two votes against it and two abstentions.

The question of the period of grace to be allowed to neutrals between the notification of war and the fulfilment of neutral obligations was next discussed. M. de Beernaert (Belgium) formally proposed 48 hours. M. Renault (France) insisted on the necessity of a clearer drafting of the proposal. It was inadmissible "to allow neutrals 48 hours in which to violate the obligations of neutrality."

M. Asser (Holland), who presides in this committee, said that the principle was excellent, but it was necessary to distinguish between obligations which are of immediate effect, and obligations requiring time. He proposed specially to refer this point to a comite de redaction which will be appointed at the next meeting.

In the course of the debate Mr. Tsuzuki (Japan) emphasized the fact that Japan had declared her adhesion only to the original French proposal as it stood. The Chinese military delegate, Colonel Ting, made the significant remark that China's experience showed that a definition of war itself was desirable, as war had sometimes been made under the name of "expedition." The committee saw the point, and there was an appreciative ripple of laughter.

**Conversion of Merchantmen.**

In the fourth committee an exhaustive debate took place this afternoon on the conversion of merchantmen into warships. The president, M. de Martens, took note of the unanimity of the committee on points one and two of the questionnaire regarding the general legitimacy of conversion and the tests of conversion, such as the character of the commander and crew, and the existence of a military intention. The American Admiral Sperry nevertheless submitted a new proposal relating to these tests.

On the third point—the duration of conversion—an Austrian proposal requires that the duration shall be the whole period of the war, and that during this period reconversion shall be prohibited. The proposal was supported by Admiral Siegel (Germany), while the first delegate from Mexico, Senor Esteve, expressed his adhesion to an Italian proposal restricting the place where conversion is legitimate to the belligerent's own territorial waters.

Senor Ruy de Barbosa (Brazil) read a statement of "general considerations" to the effect that the conversion of merchantmen into warships is really contrary to the Declaration of Paris, 1856, and amounts to the re-establishment of privateering. Germany had adopted this device in 1870, France had protested, and Great Britain had supported Germany, but first rate authorities, especially Bluntschli, had decided against conversion. The speaker was no pessimist. He believed in progress, but here he saw a retrograde movement. If it was impossible to prevent conversion, it might at least be restricted, and he therefore associated himself in this sense with the Dutch, Italian, and Russian proposals.

After an exchange of views between M. de Martens and Senor Ruy de Barbosa on the expediency of discussing "general principles," M. Lammasch (Austria) advocated the proposals of his delegation. He had no desire to create what he called "naval hermaphrodites." A ship must be either a merchantman or a warship, and in this connection the place of transformation was unimportant. Mr. Tsuzuki (Japan) dissented, and said he would not desire to render the rules for reconversion so absolute as M. Lammasch had suggested.

Admiral Siegel (Germany), while granting that transformation must not take place in neutral territorial waters, would not like to have the prohibition extended to the open sea, which was not subject to any jurisdiction whatever. This view was supported by Captain Utchinnikoff (Russia), who argued that if it were permitted to a belligerent to convert captured vessels in the open sea, it must a fortiori be legitimate for him to convert his own ships of commerce.

Lord Reay took the contrary view, supporting it on the one hand by the consideration that conversion was an act of sovereignty, which could only be performed at home, and arguing on the other hand that neutrals ignorant of the fact of conversion would be unjustly exposed to the consequences of their ignorance.

General Portugal (Holland) supported Senor Barbosa's views and urged that the theatre of war ought to

**Something for the Speculator, Investor or Rancher.**

Eighty acres of splendid land, no rock, twelve acres cleared and cultivated, a quarter of a mile of sea frontage, not an acre of waste land in the eighty.

We have it for TEN DAYS ONLY. One hundred and ten dollars an acre.

The adjoining property which does not lie as well is held at more than double the price. This is a genuine snap.

Phone 1383 L. U. CONYERS & CO. 18 View St.  
Agents—Manitoba Assurance Company.

**RED JACKET PUMPS**

"So Easy to Fix" "So Easy to Fix"

Repairs are easily made as a boy can do the work with a monkey wrench in a few minutes.

Expense is reduced as repairs can be made with less help, less tools, less outfit, and less time than any other pump.

Send for Catalogue and Prices

**The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ltd**

VICTORIA, B.C., AGENTS

32 and 34 Yates Street . . . . . 'Phone 59.

**J. T. L. MEYER**

P. O. Box 224. 32 Langley Street. 'Phone A1430

**RESIDENCES**

BOLESKIN ROAD—6-roomed house, and lot 60x120. Price ..\$1,600

COBURG STREET—6-roomed cottage, and lot 60x120. Price ..\$2,300

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD — 8-roomed house and 3 lots. Price ..\$3,250

FERNWOOD ROAD—7-roomed house, new, and lot. Price ..\$3,900

FERNWOOD ROAD—6-roomed cottage and 2 lots. Price ....\$2,000

FIRST STREET — 2-storey house and lot. Price ..\$1,800

NORTH PARK STREET—(Close in), 8-roomed house, sewer connected, electric lights, etc. Price ..\$4,200

NORTH PARK STREET—5-roomed cottage and 2 lots. Price ..\$2,500

PANDORA STREET—7-roomed house (new) and lot. Price ..\$3,700

OLD ESQUIMALT ROAD—6-roomed cottage and 1-2 acre...\$4,500

SUPERIOR STREET—(Near Park), 9-roomed house and two lots. Price ..\$8,500

**ACREAGE**

HILLSIDE AVENUE—Near Orphanage, 1-4 acres. Price ..\$1,200

CAREY ROAD—Beyond creamery, 6 acres, 200 fruit trees...\$3,600

SAANICH ROAD—In City limits, 14 acres. Per acre ..\$1,400

HOLLAND AVENUE—(Strawberryvale), 10 acres, house, orchard, etc. Price.....\$3,200

BURNSIDE ROAD—60 acres, partly cleared. Per acre ..\$300

**FARMS**

QUAMICHAN DISTRICT — 50 acres all good land, some timber. Price ..\$2,50



## House Furnishing Discount Sale

Commencing Saturday, July 27th, we will for Ten Days allow a discount of 25 per cent. off small lines of Enamel and Tinware, including the Famous Austrian Elite Ware, just imported.

### B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

E. E. GREENSHAW W. J. GRIFFIN

Corner Broad and Yates Streets

Phone 82

P. O. Box 683

## Launch Fittings

STEERING WHEELS OF ALL TYPES  
FLAG SOCKETS and BILGE PUMPS

Cleats and Chocks of the Very  
Latest Pattern

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES

### HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

### SS. VENTURE

will sail for Northern B. C. Ports, calling  
at Bella Coola, on

Wednesday, July 31st, 11 p. m.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., Agents, 115 GOVERNMENT STREET

## Flour Has Dropped

We have just received another car of Moose Jaw Hungarian, the best bread flour on the market.

\$1.50 per Sack, delivered

SYLVESTER FEED CO. - - - 87-89 YATES STREET

### Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer

Keeps stock in the pink of condition. Kills lice, ticks, mites and fleas. Disinfects, cleanses, purifies.

On sale only at the

Geo. A. Fraser, Prop. "EMPRESS DRUG HALL" 30-32 Government St.

## The WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American—rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD

Proprietors.

## PROSPECTS FOR THE FLOWER SHOW GOOD

Everything Now Points to the  
Best Exhibition on  
Record

The sixth annual flower show of the Victoria Horticultural society to be held in the drill hall on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 7 and 8, promises to be a complete success. The committee having in charge the arrangements of the show are doing their utmost to surpass all past attempts. A great deal of interest centres in the dinner table decorations which in past years has been one of the leading features of the show, and those of this year will be of no exception to the rule. It should be noted that in this competition no silver, candlesticks, silk or ribbon are allowed, thus a fair chance is given to all to compete for the handsome prizes awarded by the society. The first is a beautiful piece of cut glass, presented by the board of directors, and which is now on view at Challoner & Mitchell's. The second prize is a silver-gilt medal, and the third a silver medal. With a prize list containing 176 sections, including cut flowers, potted plants, etc., there should be a large number of entries and it is urgently requested by the directors of the society that all who cultivate flowers and plants should assist in making the show a floral success at least by exhibiting.

All objects for competition must be entered at least three days before the show. Entry forms may be obtained from the secretary, James A. Bland, 115 Toronto street, or at Hiltzen & Co.'s store.

Don't be persuaded to use imported salt on the grounds of economy. WINDSOR SALT at present prices, is the cheapest in the end.

193 W

## RICH STRIKE IN THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE

Frank Watson Has Made Another  
Rich Discovery of Gold  
Quartz

Frank Watson, the wizard prospector of the Queen Charlotte Island, came down on the Amur last night with another rich strike to his credit. His new location is stated to be the richest of the many sensational finds of different kinds of minerals that have been discovered in those islands. He discovered a lead of extraordinarily high grade auriferous quartz at Euror harbor, on the west coast of the islands, near Moore's channel. This is near Gold Harbor, where the Hudson's Bay people made their find of placer in the old times. The rock showed free gold in unusual quantities and assays from the croppings run all the way from \$90 to \$500 to the ton in gold. He staked several claims and though no work of importance has been done, the geological conditions would indicate permanency. Mr. Watson is heavily interested in Queen Charlotte Island properties, apart from the new find, owning some extensive copper deposits. He is said to have recently disposed of some of his interests and when he came down this time he had a very large sum of money on him, stated to amount to \$125,000. However this may be, there was champagne on the Amur for all who cared to drink it, and the new strike was celebrated in true western mining camp style.

Passengers on the Amur stated that mining experts are arriving at the islands on every steamer from all the chief mining centres, and considerable American capital is already interested in various promising properties. Work has not yet commenced on the coal lands near Skidgate, which is controlled by an American syndicate, as the owners are awaiting the examination and report of a Pennsylvania expert who is now on his way to the province. Mr. Sivert, of the

## A Safe Drink

For Summer  
Time

Thorpe's  
Aromatic  
Pale Dry  
Ginger Ale

## MUMM'S For Purity

It has been frequently asserted by eminent authorities that nearly two-thirds of the crime and poverty of the world was directly traceable to intemperance. These wiseacres should have stated that these evils are due to the immoderate use of wines and liquors of questionable quality for it is a well known fact that intemperance is practically unknown in the wine-producing countries of the world where the inhabitants drink moderately of good, pure wines. You'll be all right if you stick to

G. H. MUMM & CO'S  
EXTRA DRY

G. H. MUMM & CO'S  
SELECTED BRUT

## A Word About Prescriptions

We are compounding more and more each week. Many people have found that here they can always get just what the prescription calls for, just at the time we promise, and that the price is reasonable.

We use Pure Drugs of the best quality. Try

### HALL'S

Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

Jedway Sawmill company, is taking a sawmill into Jedway.

The Japanese are beginning to ship from the Ikeda mines and the tramway to the wharf is practically completed. A shipment of 500 tons will probably be made during the next two weeks. There are at present 120 men employed at the mines.

### Painting Railway Bridge

The Newton-Greer paint company has a number of painters at work on the swing bridge of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway crossing the upper harbor. The bridge is being painted with Nag-Iron, a special paint manufactured by the Newton-Greer Paint company.

### Disaster Caused By Lightning.

Haverhill, Mass., July 27.—During an electric storm yesterday afternoon lightning passed through a trolley car on which the New Bedford and Haverhill baseball teams of the New England league were riding. In a stampede of passengers which followed Edward DeLave, of Auburn, N.Y., pitcher on the New Bedford team, was thrown headlong to the pavement, and suffered concussion of the brain. He was removed to the hospital in a critical condition. It was found necessary to restrain him from violence by the use of a straight jacket. Manager James Cavanaugh, of New Bedford, was badly bruised and two of his fingers were broken. Manager Hamilton and President Cloney, of the Haverhill club, were also hurt. None of the passengers suffered more or less.

### MUTINOUS RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Semimovsky Regiment Refuses General Reimer as Commander.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—While the emperor was reviewing the troops encamped at Yrassnoyevskoye on Wednesday, the Semimovsky regiment refused to participate in the manoeuvres and broke up the order of parade. They demanded the retirement from their command of General Reimer, who remained in command of the regiment when General Min was assassinated last year and who ruthlessly put down the Moscow uprising in December, 1906. The regiment was immediately dismissed from the parade and a search of its barracks revealed much illegal literature and papers. Four soldiers of the regiment were placed under arrest.

Wednesday was the first time that General Reimer had been in command of his regiment since his return from Alexandria after General Min was assassinated. Although he was appointed commander shortly after Min was killed he did not assume command but served on the emperor's personal body guard until the army was aroused in his subordinates had cooled.

The Semimovsky regiment, after the trouble in Moscow, voted to wipe out their disgrace in the blood of General Min and Reimer, who they declared forced them to fire upon and murder their fellow citizens.

# THE LAST BARGAIN CHANCES

Are By No Means The Least

Final Days Bring  
Many Big Bargains

MONDAY'S SALE NEWS OF NO  
MINOR IMPORTANCE

Final Days Bring  
Many Big Bargains

## Ladies' White Lawn and Japanese Black Silk Waists Are Placed On Sale Tomorrow at Enticing Reductions

A FEW DESCRIPTIONS WILL DEMONSTRATE THE SPECIAL SALE VALUE OF THIS PRESENT OFFERING.

### Ladies' Fine White Lawn Blouses

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, wide box pleat down centre of front, with two rows of insertion on either side, four rows of tucking down either side of back, long sleeves with deep tucked cuff. Clearance price . . . . . 50¢

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, entire front made of hemstitched tucks, wide hemstitched box pleat down centre of back, cluster of narrow tucks on either side, three-quarter sleeve finished with tucked cuff. Collar to match. Clearance price . . 50¢



### Ladies' Fine White Lawn Blouses

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, wide box pleat of hand embroidery down front, edged on either side with narrow tucks, three-quarter sleeve with tucked cuff. Collar to match. Clearance price . . . 50¢

### Ladies' Japanese Black Silk Waists

LADIES' BLACK JAPANESE SILK WAIST, entire front made of fine tucks, rows of tucking down back, three-quarter sleeve finished with cuff to match. Price . . . . . \$2.50

## IMPORTANT REMNANT DAY TOMORROW

### Dress Goods Dept.'s Remnants On Sale Tomorrow

Colored Dress Goods, in Serges, Fancy Tweeds, Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Panamas, Fancy Lustres, Voiles, Nun's Veilings. White and Cream Dress Goods, in Cashmeres, Serges, Panamas, Voiles and Fancy Lustres. Black Dress Goods in Broadcloths, Panamas, Cashmeres, Crepe de Chenes, Voiles, Soliel, Cord de Chene, and Lustres, etc. 2 to 7 yard lengths.

### Staple Department's Remnants On Sale Tomorrow

Prints, Dress Gingham, Ducks, Galateas, Aprons, Gingham, Planelettes, Flannels, White Muslins, Figured Muslins, and Organdies, Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Etc.

### Silk Department's Remnants On Sale Tomorrow

Taffetas, Foulards, Geishas, Japanese, Chinas and Fancy Silks, Etc. Lengths 1 to 5 yards.

## Rapidly Waning Opportunities in Men's Fine Clothing

## Only Three Days Remain

in which to secure one of our  
regular, well tailored,  
high-grade Suits  
that were:

\$22.50 to \$25.00 for

\$15.75

\$15.00 to \$20.00 for

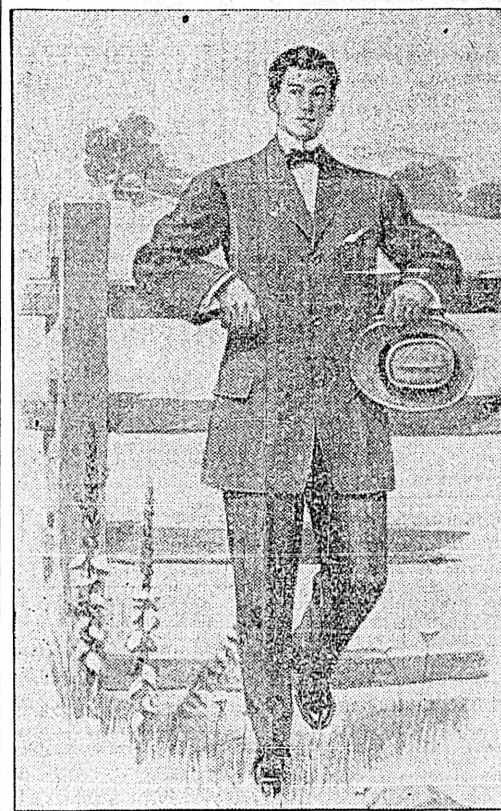
\$9.75

\$10.00 to \$12.50 for

\$6.75

### High-Grade Suits

whose style and distinction has  
won for them "fame and fol-  
lowing" among good dressers.



We have so far pleased  
over 500 suit customers  
during the present month  
—let us add you to the  
ranks of those who are so  
well satisfied with the  
finest sale values in suits  
yet offered.

## Only Three Days Remain

in which to secure  
these unmatched  
Suit Bargains

Such opportunities  
cannot occur before our  
next sale, 6 months  
from now

### Ladies' Linen Wash Skirts

We Will Dispose of Balance of Stock To-  
morrow at Low Sale Price of \$1.50

LADIES' LINEN WASH SKIRTS, made in black and white shepherd's plaid, 7 gored with inverted pleats stitched to form flare. Trimmings, straps of self and black covered buttons. Regular value \$2.75. Clearance price tomorrow . . . . . \$1.50

### Ladies' Kimonos, 3 Doz. Only

Made in white muslin, with bands of light and navy blue, mauve and green. Regular value 65c. Monday's Clearance each . . . . . 45¢

### Ladies' Charming Muslin and Wash Suits

Regular \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$5.75, Sale Prices \$1.50 and \$3.75

LADIES' SUMMER COSTUME in fine white mull, waist with yoke of wide lace insertion and small accordion pleated ruffles, high lace collar and elbow sleeves. Skirt with small shirred yoke and panel of lace insertion in front, deep flounce trimmed with lace insertion and small ruffles. Regular price \$5.75. Monday \$3.75

LADIES' WHITE LINEN WASH SUIT, waist with embroidery insertion and tucks in front, elbow sleeves with cuff of insertion. Ten gored skirt with panel of embroidery in front and wide tuck on each seam. Regular price \$5.75. Monday . . . . . \$3.75

LADIES' WASH SUIT of heavy crash, waist tucked back and front with high collar and long sleeves. Five gored skirt with deep hem. Regular price \$2.50. Monday . . . . . \$1.50

LADIES' DARK PRINT SAILOR SUIT, with white pique trimming. Plain seven gored skirt. Regular price \$2.50. Monday . . . . . \$1.50

### Final Bargain Chances in Boot and Shoe Dept.

Women's Lace Boots, and Oxford Ties, regular value \$3.50 to \$5.00. Sold after 1st reduction for \$2.50. Final Wipe out of complete stock, per pair . . . . . \$1.50

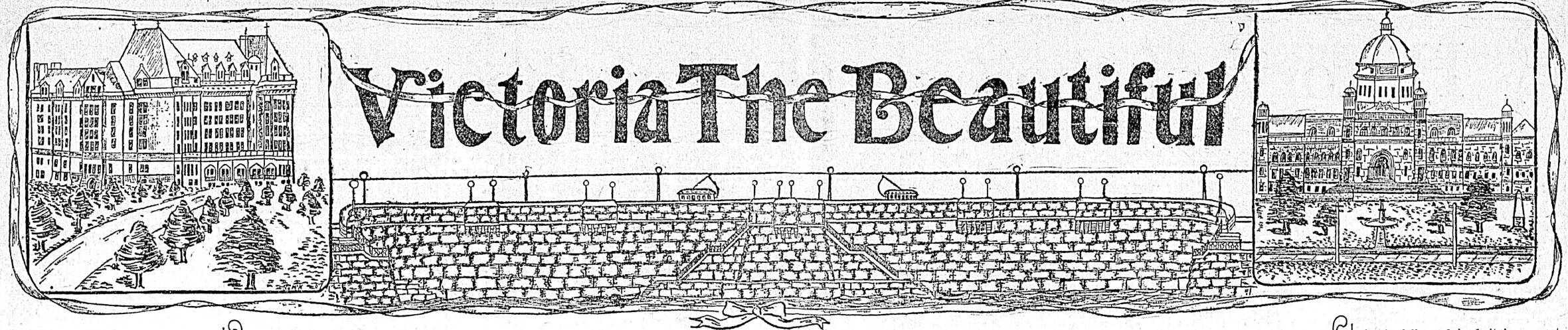
### Women's, Misses' and Children's Footwear

Were \$1.75, \$1.50, Tomorrow per Pair \$1.25 and \$1.00

Misses' Kid Button Boots, regular \$1.75. Special and final clearance, per pair . . \$1.00  
Misses' and Women's Tan Calf Sandals. Regular \$1.75. Special and final clearance price, per pair . . . . . \$1.25

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.





### THE METHODIST CHURCHES

Brief Historical Sketches of Numerous Handsome Edifices.

In the autumn of 1858, the Rev. Enoch Wood, D.D., then, and for many years superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in Canada, realizing the need of the Gospel for the multitudes of miners, traders and Indians of the English colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and representing the case to the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, secured a grant of £500 with which to open a mission for the miners and others who, in the spring of the year had flocked in large numbers to the Fraser river country, and were practically without a spiritual shepherd. The Rev. Ephraim Evans, D.D. of Kingston, was chosen as the leader of the band of missionaries, which was comprised of Rev. Dr. Evans, Revs. Ebenezer Robson, Edward White, and Arthur Browning. Leaving Toronto in the

## Growth and Development of Methodism Since the Early Days— Handsome Edifices of This Denomination in Various Parts of City

church, when, with emotional fervor running high, the people were willing to do and dare anything for the kingdom of God.

From the old "mother" church have been formed the congregations known as Centennial, Victoria West, and James Bay, together with the enthusiastic Sunday school at Spring Ridge.

The soldiers' and sailors' home at Esquimalt was projected, and the work on the Saanich mission helped in many ways by the Methodism of the city. In missionary work there have been established regular services among the

meeting, society classes and Sunday school (E. Arman Lewis, superintendent) are all in a very flourishing condition, as also the Spring Ridge Sunday school, which is attached to the Metropolitan church, and ably superintended by E. E. Wescott, of Wescott Bros. The choir is doing splendid work, with Hugh Kennedy as leader and Wm. Parsons as organist.

The officials of the church have a very optimistic outlook, basing their hopes on the magnificent standing of today, and their assured expectations of the rapid and continuous growth

ing being crowded by a rapidly growing congregation, the trustees decided to enlarge, and erected the present commodious and well appointed church, which cost about \$15,000. It will seat comfortably about 800 people. It is lighted with gas and electricity. For some years the congregation, in common with others, suffered by the business depression, and the fact that the north end of the city did not grow as rapidly as expected, but every year, through the fidelity and liberality of the congregation, the trustees have met all current expenses and have

dent; W. Arthur Deaville, secretary; Edward Parsons, treasurer; George Holt, librarian; Miss Aubin, superintendent of cradle roll department.

The young people's society has about 40 active members and is doing good work. Its present officers are Mr. W. A. Deaville, president; Miss A. Holt, secretary; T. Hammond, treasurer. The ladies' aid society has done in the past splendid work for the church. Its present officers are Mrs. S. Johns, president; Mrs. N. Shakespeare, vice-president; Mrs. Mills, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Bone, treasurer.

cause having more than trebled during that time.

**James Bay Methodist Church**

The first meeting held for the purpose of organizing what is now known as James Bay Methodist church, was convened by Rev. Coverdale Watson at James Bay School House in July 1901. At that meeting a trustee board was formed consisting of Messrs. George Powell, James Morrison, Charles Roper, A. Charlton, Robert Butler, G. D. Roper, D. Ballantyne,

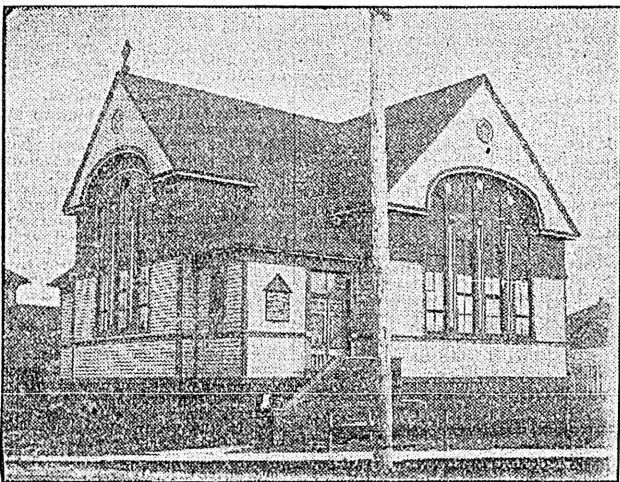
who is fully ordained, it is expected that this trial will be greatly obviated by a more lengthy pastorate. Mr. Kinney will take charge of the work October 1st next.

Situated in a very select section of Victoria the outlook for James Bay Methodist Church is bright indeed. The work is growing, and with a continuance of the present harmonious and spiritual condition of the church, it will not be long before a substantial and adequate church edifice will be erected in front of the present building.

**Victoria West Methodist Church**

The name of Victoria West first appears on the station list of the British Columbia conference in 1891. Previous to this time services had been held under the direction of the church known as Victoria North, now Centennial church, and a Sunday school had been held in the home of Mrs. Patton on Catherine street.

The first minister stationed at Vic-



James Bay Methodist Church

latter part of December, the party proceeded on the 6th of January from New York to San Francisco via Aspinwall and the Panama canal. After a stay of five days in the city of San Francisco, they proceeded north on February 3rd, arriving in Victoria, V.I., on Thursday, February 10, 1859.

These gentlemen had not the honor of preaching the first Methodist sermon in Victoria. In September, 1858, two ministers from the Puget Sound district of the M. E. church brought over a tent, and held a number of services, but finding that the Canadian church was making provision to supply the work, they returned to the United States. Sunday, February 13, 1859, saw the beginning of the work of Methodism as we have it today.

Dr. Evans preached the initial sermon, followed by Mr. White in the evening. A room in the court house, placed at the disposal of the missionaries by Governor James Douglas, was packed by attentive congregations. The church started with ten members. Making application to the Hudson's Bay company, they secured three lots on the corner of Pandora and Broad streets.

A parsonage was first erected, followed by the laying of the cornerstone of Wesley church on the 15th of August.

His excellency the governor kindly consented to perform the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large company of deeply-interested people. The church was completed and the dedicatory services were held on May 20, 1860.

In 1862 the membership had increased

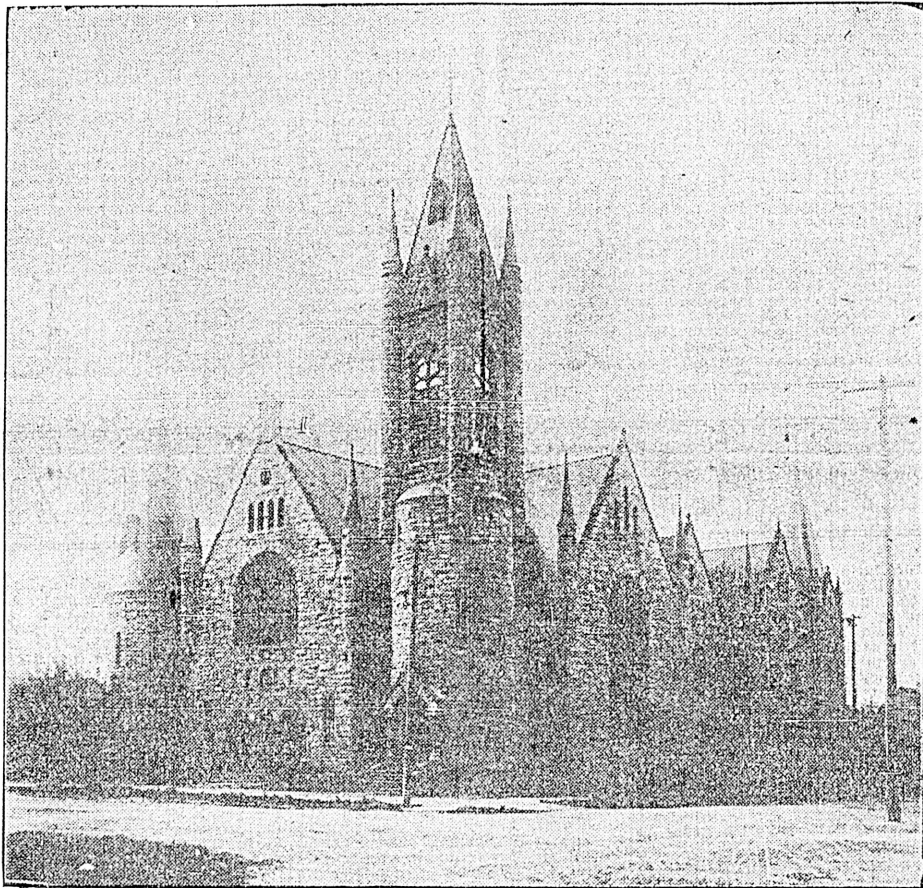
Indians, Chinese, and Japanese; and latterly a small work among the Hindus. During the ministry of the Rev. J. E. Starr, who ministered in Victoria from 1887 to 1889, it was considered that the old building was hardly suitable to the needs of the congregation.

A beautiful site was secured on the corner of Pandora and Quadra streets, running through to Johnson Street, and here was erected the present handsome and commodious structure known as the Metropolitan church, a building capable of seating nearly 1800 people, with artistic lines and acoustic properties reflecting great credit on the architect, Mr. Thomas Harper, of the firm of Hooper and Watkins, of this city and Vancouver.

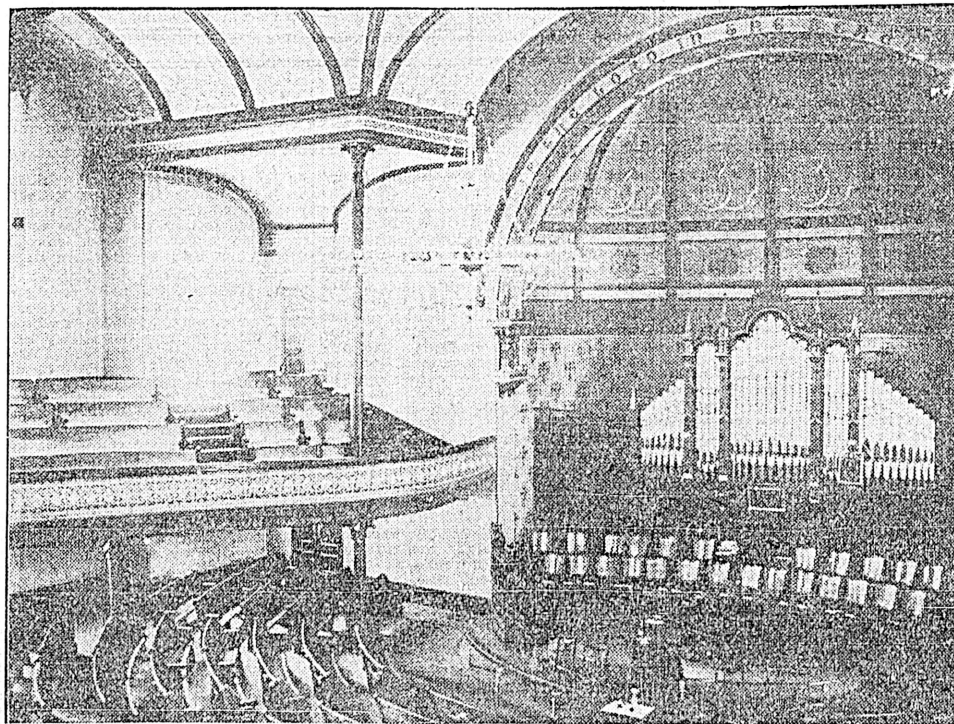
The church was opened for worship during the ministry of the late Rev. Coverdale Watson, the dedicatory sermons being preached by the Rev. J. E. Starr, who was brought from Toronto for that purpose. The building and site cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000. It is one of the handsomest structures on the Coast, and speaks well for the liberality of its promoters, and those who during the years have done heroic work in sustaining it by their continuous givings and indefatigable work.

The present pastor is the Rev. G. K. B. Adams, who is in the fourth and final year of a very successful pastorate during which the church has been placed on a solid financial basis, and the missionary givings have been increased some 500 per cent.

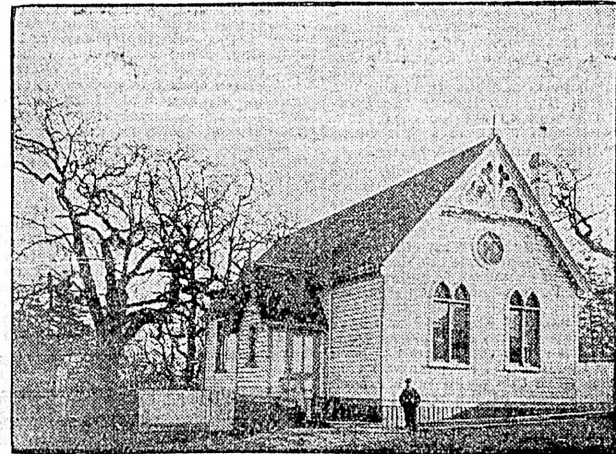
Mr. Arthur Lee, of Lee and Fraser, is the recording steward, and to his incessant interest in the work of the



Metropolitan Methodist Church



Interior View Metropolitan Methodist Church



Spring Ridge Methodist Church

John Clarke and David Spencer. With this board as a nucleus the work was speedily organized.

The finance and building committees carried on their work energetically with the result that by the end of July, 1902, the present comfortable church home was completed, at an entire cost of about \$6,000. The new building was opened for worship August 28th, 1892. Rev. Coverdale Watson and Rev. W. H. White preached at the opening services.

To expedite the building operations a loan was negotiated, the interest of which the ladies of the church cheerfully undertook to raise quarterly. To meet the principle the board subscribed to a building association and in this way spread the payment of the debt over a period of years. The last payment to this association is now subscribed and in September of this year it is expected the church will be declared out of debt.

Since the inception of the cause the vicissitudes incident to a small charge, in a city where there are large churches of the same denomination, have been experienced by the workers. The removal of many of the pioneers to other places, prolonged sickness, and the passing of some to the great majority, has deprived the church of some of its ablest workers, but with a fortitude peculiar to Methodism, the remnants have loyally labored on, reinforced from time to time with new helpers.

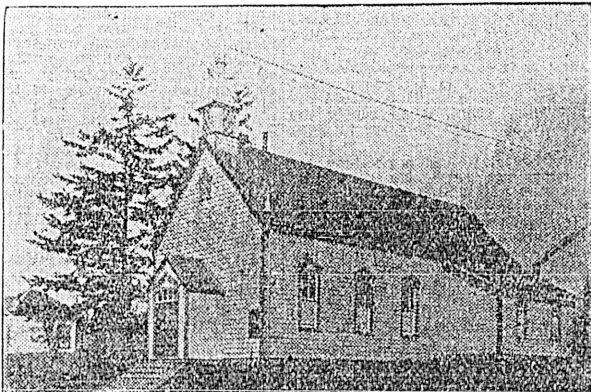
Among those who have been pastors of this charge may be mentioned: Rev. George Morden, Dr. E. Robson, Rev. Wilkinson, Rev. Geo. T. Swin-

ton, Rev. Hedley Balderson, B. A., Rev. Geo. D. Scott, Rev. Robert Hughes, Rev. C. F. Connor, B. A., Rev. Geo. W. Dean, and the present pastor, W. E. Dunham.

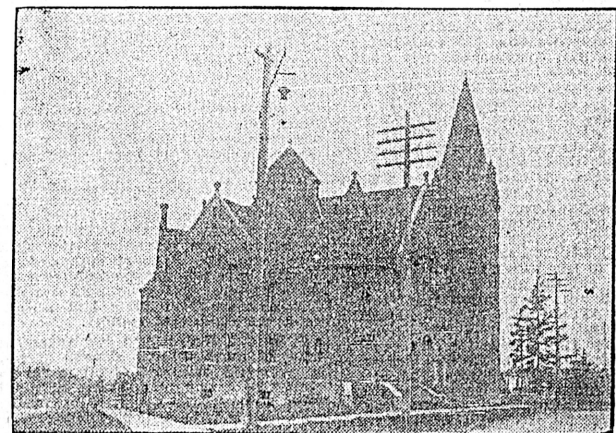
With two exceptions, all of the above were probationers during their pastorate at James Bay, and the frequent changes necessitated by the young men having to leave to attend college has created a considerable hardship upon the people.

However, with the incoming of the new pastor, Rev. G. R. B. Kinney, B. A., the regular supply the Rev. G. W. Dean stepped into the breach and held regular services in the church.

The Sunday school had done splendid work and while it would be invidious to mention names of earnest and enthusiastic workers who have done much for the success of the work, the Sunday school is inseparably connected with the names of Mr. Charles Gladding, for many years superintendent of the school, and Dr. Lewis Hall, who has long been the bible class teacher.



Victoria West Methodist Church



Centennial Methodist Church

ed to 60, and the givings to the missionary fund amounted to \$20.00. The Rev. A. E. Russ, M.A., now superannuated and living in Woodstock, Ont., had the honor of placing the congregation on a self-sustaining basis.

For 30 years worship was conducted on the corner where the first church on the Pacific slope north of San Francisco, was erected. The "old timers" who are still living, such as the Spencers, McMillans, Walshs, Bulls, and others, tell of the glorious meetings held in the old Pandora ave.

church is due much of its success. Mr. F. J. Hall is the painstaking and trustworthy treasurer.

The membership of the church is steadily increasing, the returns showing upwards of 500 on the roll. The amount raised for all purposes during the past conference year was \$13,196.00, being the largest per capita of any Methodist church in the province of British Columbia.

The Epworth league, ladies' guild, woman's missionary auxiliary, prayer

and development of the Queen City of the West.

**Centennial Methodist Church**

This church was organized in the year 1884 as an auxiliary to Pandora Avenue church, to accommodate the Methodist families in the north end of the city. A splendid site was secured on the corner of the Gorge road and David street, and in 1885 a building was erected, built of brick, to seat about 250 persons. In 1891, the build-

ing had been paying over \$800 on interest and sinking fund account. The past year has been the most successful one in the history of the church. The sum of nearly \$4000 was raised for all purposes. The membership is slightly over 200.

The old church is arranged to accommodate the second largest Sunday school in the city, with a total on the roll of about 300.

The officers of the school are Messrs. W. C. Holt, superintendent; C. B. Deaville, assistant superintendent;

The officials of the church are at present: Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor and chairman of trustees; Mr. W. C. Holt, recording steward; Mr. J. T. Deaville, secretary of trustees; Mr. W. H. Bone, treasurer of trust board.

The Women's missionary auxiliary is in most flourishing condition, raising last year nearly \$200 for women's work on the foreign branch.

One of the striking features of the church's development during the last two years has been its increased missionary spirit; the offerings for this

norton, Rev. Hedley Balderson, B. A., Rev. Geo. D. Scott, Rev. Robert Hughes, Rev. C. F. Connor, B. A., Rev. Geo. W. Dean, and the present pastor, W. E. Dunham.

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possibilities of ocean navigation are still uncertain, it is safe to predict that as far as Canada is concerned the pioneer name of Allan will long continue to be associated with the highest attainment in this most intricate science and picturesque art.



# The Amateur Photographer

By A. V. Kenah.

## VICTORIA PHOTO SOCIETY

Last week, in the course of my article, I drew your attention to the fact that a Photographic Society was being contemplated for this city. As I told you then many people had spoken to me on the subject and expressed their approval of the scheme, and since the publication of last Sunday's *Colonist*, I have received additional assurances of approval from several well known people. However, if any good is to come of the venture it is essential that the membership be as large as possible as, even though we may not all take the same degree of interest in the affairs of the society it behooves everyone in this city who is really interested in the advancement and improvement of photography to associate himself with the movement. As the editor of the paper pointed out in his editorial: "Such an association would be productive of additional pleasure and profit. We do not mean pecuniary profit, although it might save amateurs a good deal of pecuniary loss." Now that is a point that should commend itself to a great many of us, no matter how hard we try, we keep on finding from day to day that we make a lot of mistakes and that all sort of new experiences which are strange and unaccountable will make themselves so painfully apparent that you have probably all found that it is very dry work trying to find out what the cause of these strange phenomena are from the text books, and many of us do not feel altogether disposed to trouble the dealers with our worries, but at the same time we would be glad to go to talk them over with someone who was interested in the black art and whose knowledge was greater than ours. That is exactly where a society comes in very useful and not only useful, but also instructive, and as I pointed out last week the idea of such an organization is to stimulate an intelligent appreciation of photography and to bring those who are interested in the subject together for the purposes of mutual help and companionship. This being so, I sincerely trust that amateur professional photographers will do their best in helping to form this society and send me their names so that I may be able to get together a meeting to consider the best way in which we can organize. As I have already said, I have received promises of help from several prominent and expert photographers, but I want to make a big success of this, and it can only be done by getting together as large a membership as possible and not confining it to any one class of individuals. Indeed, there is no reason why the tastes of each individual should be different, and all are welcome here be they amateur or professional, and ladies as well as gentlemen are eligible for membership. In a scientific society of this kind one of the great charms consists in the diversity of the tastes of each individual and consequently the greater the numbers of members the greater is the vitality of the organization. It may not be given to all of us to be sufficiently au fait with any one particular branch of photography to be able to get up lectures on the various subjects, but we can all appreciate a good discourse when we hear it, and with a large membership a tremendous amount of ground can be covered, and many profitable and pleasant evenings

spent. When one considers the large part that photography plays nowadays in all departments of industrial, economic and social life it can easily be imagined that it is a factor of great importance to each and one that forms a never ending subject for discussion. Of all hobbies that we can take up there is surely none that so simply repay us for any time or energy that we may expend on it as photography does, as there is practically no field of endeavor that it does not play an important part in and by its help we can record events and phenomena that could not be done in any other way. I have been told that there are already too many societies in existence but that does not seem to me to be an excuse for preventing a photographic club from being a success as such a society has a character entirely its own nor does it take the place of or interfere with other interests that may

happen may be as well if I go into the question of press photography somewhat fully. Naturally enough the field of work is only limited by the boundaries of the world and every minute of the day events are occurring which if we could only get pictures of would prove of great pecuniary value to us. There is, of course, a very great difference between the man who makes press photography his one and only means of livelihood, and the man who merely occasionally sends up a picture to one of the magazines; for the former has to be ever-ready to rush off at a moment's notice to photograph anything that may have turned up, he is an accident of the latest masterpiece of some architect, and has to be always taking an active though unobtrusive part in all current events, and may even be called upon to take pictures in some of the most private of chambers.



Jack Tars—Taken Unawares

occupy our attention and therefore I trust that this may not be put forward as an excuse for anyone interested in the art and practice of photography from associating themselves in this scheme.

I do not think that there is any more for me to say on this point at present but if I can supply anyone interested therein with any further particulars I shall be only too delighted to do so and all that it is necessary to do is to address a letter to the Photographic Editor at this office.

### Press Photography.

I received a letter the other day from one of my readers, asking me to tell him something about the mysteries of photography for the press, and how he had best go about it in order to make a financial success of it. Well, the subject is rather an interesting one, and as it is quite impossible to properly answer my correspondent in the space of an ordinary letter, it per-

bers; while the latter only seeks to make up the cost of a portion of his expenses by disposing of such of his pictures as may possess some value beyond that attaching to their private interest. Probably my correspondent rather falls between these two classes and, while not wishing to give up his entire time to getting photographs for the press, is anxious to use his camera in such a way as to not only make it pay for itself, but also to bring in some pocket money as well.

### Experience.

The first essential to success in press photography is to be sure that you are thoroughly au fait with all the ordinary operations of obtaining a good picture, as if you are not, it is no good trying to work for the press, for as a rule there is not a moment to spare from the time of actually making the exposure to the making of the print. The necessity of therefore being the complete master of your in-

strument and of all the ordinary operations connected with making good negatives and prints will be at once apparent, for there is rarely any time to spare for the after treatment of faults. Of course if you are working Sunday edition and the editor has a rule is only too pleased to get hold of a good photograph of some incident of excitement or importance that has happened during the day; such scenes as accidents, train or train wrecks, fires or even murder, are all of use to him and the more vividly the scene is represented the more valuable the photograph will be to him. Each photograph should be accompanied with a full written description of the scene, the date and hour of the happening of the event, and the editor will be a taker, name of the town and the street where the incident happened, the number of people involved therein, and such other particulars, e.g., the names and addresses of the killed or wounded, that you know for yourself would be of great use to him. Remember it is no good to send the editor photographs that are right out of date, and if you insist in so doing, there will probably be trouble in store for you when you run across him, as his time is generally very much occupied and he doesn't feel overburdened with those who go out of their way to waste it for him, I can assure you. Neither is it any good to submit pictures that he could get anywhere, as he is pretty sure to have someone already engaged for all ordinary work, and the want of a man who goes about with his eyes wide open and with a camera in his pocket always ready to be whipped out at a moment's notice for the purpose of pictorially recording anything of public interest that may happen along the line of his march and observation.

### Magazines and Weeklies.

As might be supposed, the needs of the editor of the daily paper differ entirely from those of the chief of the weekly or monthly magazines. In the case of the former there is quite a good field to be worked with photographs that are practically or even entirely new, and the editor of the magazine, on the other hand, is a man who goes about with his eyes wide open and with a camera in his pocket always ready to be whipped out at a moment's notice for the purpose of pictorially recording anything of public interest that may happen along the line of his march and observation.

On 18th inst. the directors of the British Columbia Copper Company, Ltd., having several mines and a large smelter in the Boundary district of this province, declared the first dividend to be paid by this company, the amount being a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, plus an extra dividend of 15 cents. There are 500,000 shares issued, so the total is \$201,250.

The reaching of the dividend-paying stage by this company, after eleven years of steady and progressive effort is a matter for earnest congratulation, not only to the directors and officials largely responsible for the substantial success achieved, but to the shareholders who will benefit by this division of surplus profits, but to that part of the Boundary district directly tributary to the town of Greenwood to the growth and prosperity of which the operations of the B. C. Copper Company have contributed considerably.

The British Columbia Copper Company, which has its head office in New York, is working six mines in the Boundary district, four being in British Columbia and two in the adjoining State of Washington, and 1907 the company's production of copper was 1,000,000 tons, the production of the mine now being in excess of 1,000 tons a day. Mr. Keffer who all through the development from a prospect to a big mine has remained in charge, may well feel gratified at such a result, the outcome of work done under his personal direction. The yearly production of ore is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Tons of Ore produced.
1900 . . . . .	5,340
1901 . . . . .	90,934
1902 . . . . .	141,326
1903 . . . . .	138,679
1904 . . . . .	174,289
1905 . . . . .	174,567
1906 . . . . .	144,000
1907 (approximate to date) . . . . .	122,000

Total production . . . . . 960,544

The reason the output was comparatively small in 1906 was that during the several months the company's smelting-works were being reconstructed, production was suspended.

The other mines operated by the company are not yet such large shipments as the Mother Lode, for the Denoro has shipped about 16,000 tons of ore this year, the Emma about 4,000

tons, and the B. C. about 1,600 tons. The capacity of the Oro Denoro has quite lately been increased to 3,000 to 4,000 tons per week.

Early in the current year the New York Commercial and Financial World published the following information relative to the company, which has a short time previously had held its annual general meeting.

"According to an official announcement just made, Colgate Hoyt has been elected president of the British Columbia Copper Company, Ltd., succeeded by E. L. Somner. At the same meeting Newman Erb was elected chairman of the board of directors, B. B. Lawrence, an expert mining engineer of wide reputation, and E. L. Somner were elected vice-presidents, and E. H. Easton was elected secretary and treasurer. B. B. Lawrence, Edwin Hawley and C. A. Starbuck were elected members of the executive committee, together with the officers."

"The British Columbia Copper Company is one of the strongest and most important organizations operating in the British Columbia region. It was organized in 1893, under the laws of West Virginia, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 in shares of the par value of \$5 each, which sum has recently been increased to \$3,000,000. The company owns copper mines at Greenwood, British Columbia, with large patented areas, and is actively operating them. Important improvements have recently been completed in connection with its furnaces and operating plant. It originally had two furnaces and an operating plant and last year were added three modern blast furnaces, each having a capacity of nearly 700 tons each, or about 2,000 tons in all. Various other improvements have been made, so as to bring the plant up to the highest degree of efficiency. It is expected that the company will now be able to produce copper at about 1-2 cents per lb., and, with two furnaces and at the present price of copper, be able to earn approximately \$1,000,000 net per annum, to be increased when all three new furnaces shall be in operation."

"The company also acquired considerable additional mining property of great promise."

"For the future the outlook is highly encouraging, and it is expected that the payment of dividends will have to be recorded in the near future."

"Large expectations are entertained of the new administration. Mr. Hoyt brings with him great experience in operation with the handling of important railroad, financial and industrial interests. He is United States trustee of the Netherlands Fire Insurance Company, and director and trustee of other important corporations."

"The company's smelting works at Greenwood are now treating about 2,000 tons of ore daily. In fact this quantity is occasionally exceeded, one recent day's total having been 2,040 tons. The latest issued 'Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1906' contains the following information concerning these works, supplied by the gold commissioner at Greenwood:

"During 1906 the smelting works of the B. C. Copper Company, at Greenwood, have been entirely remodelled and rebuilt along modern lines. The two old furnaces which had been in use for about five years, were torn out and replaced by one of the finest

and most complete up-to-date smelting plants in the Dominion of Canada. This work is completed, the new plant, with three large furnaces, now having a daily capacity of more than three times that of the two old furnaces. Custom ore is weighed on self-registering scales, and time, to the capacity of 2,000 tons, are provided to receive it. From these the ore passes through a sampling mill of 600 tons daily capacity, whence a conveyor belt delivers it again into railroad ore dump cars, these delivering the ore into smaller bins, the latter have a capacity of 12,000 tons of ore and 2,000 tons of coke. The new blast furnaces were manufactured by the Power & Mining Machinery company. They have a hearth area of 48x24 in each, and a daily capacity for treating from 600 to 700 tons each, the furnace charging being done by means of a 300 h.p. motor, hauled in trains from the ore and coke bins by trolley locomotives. The molten slag is hauled away from the furnaces in cars of 25 tons capacity, each being provided with an electric motor for tilting the car, the system being operated by trolley locomotives. In the power house are three Root's rotary blowers, each delivering 300 cu. ft. of air a revolution, driven by 300 h.p. motors, and furnishing air for the blast furnaces; a Nordberg blowing engine, having a capacity of 5,000 cu. ft. a minute, operated by a 300 h.p. variable speed motor, to furnish air for the converting plant; a high pressure air compressor, to furnish air for pneumatic tools, raising furnace charging doors, etc.; a hydraulic accumulator, for tilting the converters, and two 100 h.p. blowers, each of 75 kw. capacity, to furnish direct current for travelling crane and trolley locomotives. The entire machinery is being operated by electrical energy, which is furnished by the British Columbia Construction and Distributing company, the power station at Bonnington Falls, on the Kootenay river, 75 miles distant.

"In the converter building, adjoining the blast furnace building, is a modern two-stand converter plant, to which the copper matte is taken molten from the furnaces by a 40-ton travelling crane. The converter produces copper 98 per cent. fine. In addition the company converts the copper matte from the smelter of the Dominion Copper Company, at Boundary Falls, by contract."

"This most efficient plant was designed by H. J. Alister, the company's manager, and was erected under his supervision, with George Williams, of Victoria, as construction engineer in charge of its installation. It is noteworthy that the capitalization of the British Columbia Copper Company is the smallest of the several big copper-producing companies operating in the Boundary district. Until the first of this year its authorized capital was \$2,000,000; it was then increased to \$3,000,000, as compared with that of the Granby Company, \$15,000,000; the Superior, \$5,000,000; the Dominion Copper Company, \$5,000,000. The new shares were issued at par, payable \$2.50 per share on March 11, 1907, and \$2.50 per share on May 10, 1907. The market clearing quotation in New York, according to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of July 20, was \$10, but that was before the announcement of dividend.

## Death of Noted Engineer

The following taken from an English exchange, tells of the death of Sir Benjamin Baker, the great engineer. He passed away a few weeks ago at his beautiful residence, Bowden Green, built by himself a few years ago on Pangbourne Hill.

Called as usual at 8 o'clock, Sir Benjamin replied that he would be at breakfast shortly. As he did not go down, a servant went to his room and found him lying dead on the floor in front of his dressing table, with his face lathered. Death was found to be due to heart failure. In his sixty-eighth year, Sir Benjamin had been ill for only about a week, during which he had ceased to go to London, as was his daily custom.

In Sir Benjamin Baker, England loses a son whose peaceful triumphs have added to the glories of the race. Alike to Egyptian foliage, for whom he turned deserts into fertile valleys, and the people of London, for whom he made rapid transit possible, his death may well be regarded with a sense of personal sorrow.

It has often been said that Sir Benjamin Baker stepped from obscurity to fame by the construction of the Forth bridge. This is not wholly correct, for long before then his professional fame was assured far outside England. The son of Mr. Benjamin Baker, a civil engineer, he was born in 1840, and received his first training in a South Wales iron works. From there he entered the offices of Sir John Fowler, the well known consulting engineer.

### Bridges and Tunnels.

He soon made his mark as a specialist on span-bridge work and on tunnelling. He wrote a book dealing with hanging span bridges, that was translated into many languages and he invented a pneumatic shield, for carrying out tunnelling to be carried on in safety in shifting soil without endangering adjoining buildings. He began long experiments in the scientific testing of steel used in the manufacture of railway tires and axles. His invention of the pneumatic shield has since made the tunnelling in any possible. His work on railway steel brought about improvements that alone have enabled the more modern type of heavy, high-speed trains to be run.

In December, 1879 the whole world was horrified by the news of the destruction of the Tay bridge, north of Edinburgh. The entire bridge had been blown by a tremendous storm into the water, and a train, that was on the bridge, was wholly swallowed up. As one result of this, a suspension bridge in course of construction over the Forth at Queensferry was abandoned, and Mr. Baker—who was now a partner with Sir John Fowler—was called upon to design a new bridge that would resist any storm.

The Forth bridge was the outcome, the most marvellous piece of bridge building the world has known. It took over seven years to construct, and was not completed until March, 1890. It cost two and three-quarter millions, or with the railway approaches over three millions, and is over a mile and a half long. Its three great towers, each 360 feet above the high-water mark, and

its centre span of over a mile are familiar to all.

### Forth Bridge Deathroll.

It cost in human life as much as many a small battle, fifty-seven men being killed and 378 injured. During the time of construction Mr. Baker practically lived at the bridge head. He was trying something unknown in engineering work before, and at every point there were fresh problems to be solved. When the bridge was opened by the present King, Mr. Fowler was made a baronet and Mr. Baker a knight.

Men will dispute whether the Forth bridge or the Nile Dam is to be esteemed the crown of Sir Benjamin Baker's life. In each of these the deceased would have been the first to protest against the entire credit being given to himself. In the construction of the bridge his senior partner and the contractor, Sir William Arrol, did splendid work, although the credit for the design is Sir Benjamin Baker's. In the completion of the dam Sir Benjamin Baker shared the honors with Sir John Alford, the contractor.

The stupendous work on the dam may be judged from the facts that the weight of masonry alone was over a million tons and that the dam stretches for a mile and a quarter across the stream, and is twenty-four feet wide on the top with a seventeen feet road running between the parapets. It not only improves the fertility of the habitable belt along the Nile, but turns three hundred thousand acres of desert into rich soil.

### Origin of the "Tube."

To the people of London, Sir Benjamin may remain best known as the pioneer of the "tube" railway. With hanging span bridges, that was translated into many languages and he invented a pneumatic shield, for carrying out tunnelling to be carried on in safety in shifting soil without endangering adjoining buildings. He began long experiments in the scientific testing of steel used in the manufacture of railway tires and axles. His invention of the pneumatic shield has since made the tunnelling in any possible. His work on railway steel brought about improvements that alone have enabled the more modern type of heavy, high-speed trains to be run.

How was it to be remedied? Sir Benjamin Baker's earlier invention, the pneumatic shield, pointed the way. He became consulting engineer first of the London Times, where, by cutting under the roadways without disturbing the surface, the cost of property destroyed was avoided. The success of this plan revolutionized London traffic.

It is impossible to give even a general list of the great schemes upon which the engineer was employed or of the honors showered upon him. Both were far too numerous. The ship railway across the Bay of Fundy, several of the great river tunnels, much railway work, and innumerable schemes in America and Canada were planned by him. Besides his K.C.M.G., given on the opening of the Forth bridge, he was made K.C.B. for his services on the Nile Dam. His profession bestowed on him the highest honor in its power by choosing him as president of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he received honors from many uni-

versities, including Cambridge and Edinburgh. Dublin university made him, with Lord Armstrong, a honorary master of Engineering at the time of its tercentenary.

### No Monument Needed.

Personally, Sir Benjamin Baker was quiet, unassuming, not of imposing presence. He was keen of speech, and often adopted a veil of cynicism in appraising men and events. His judgments of his fellows were quick and practical. From his offices under Queen Anne's Mansions he conducted many enterprises.

Those who knew him longest and best speak most emphatically of his loyalty as a colleague and friend. As a worker, his distinctive note was thoroughness. No labor was too arduous for him to perfect plans, and no journey too long for him to obtain his information. He had a profound knowledge not alone of the science of today, but also of the experiments of all ages. He learned alike from the builders and Assyrian constructors.

Of Sir Benjamin Baker it can be said with peculiar appropriateness that no monument is needed to record his fame. In many lands there stand today titanic works planned by him that are the enduring witness of his masterful genius.

### Gnawed Way Out of Jail

The German police have captured a man named Scharschmidt, who escaped from the Gera jail three weeks ago.

The manner of his flight makes one of the most remarkable of all of those told in the romance of prison heroes.

Crossing the one window of his cell within was an oak beam seven by seven inches. Outside the window was another beam nine inches thick. These were his only bars beside the massive masonry of the building.

But the wood, toughened by age, was enough to make any prisoner without tools despair. Scharschmidt had not even the metal shank from his shoes to make a saw of, for he had only felt slippers in his dungeon. He got to work with his teeth however, upon the inside of the beam. It took him three months to gnaw through this formidable barrier. He could only work when he was certain that his guards were out of sight and hearing. Before their expected return he always covered up the ravages his teeth had made with a structure of brown bread, saved from his rations. This bread patch closely resembled the coil of the wood, and as his work progressed it had to be handled with extreme care to prevent its crumbling and betraying him.

Scharschmidt spent seven months in the same patient toil, gnawing like a rat through the outer bar. One night he judged that the apertures were large enough and he squeezed through. The space was so small and the sixteen inches of jagged ends of the beam were so rough that he tore his body frightfully.

Holly Lodge, Highgate, the famous summer residence of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, is to be sold by auction. The estate, which is freehold, comprises fifty-eight acres, and there is a possibility of it being sold for building purposes.

Before closing let me say a few words on finishing the prints for submission to the printer. Remember that the result of making a half-tone block from any photograph is that the copy loses the details of the original to a greater or lesser extent and therefore, it behooves us to make our original prints on some of the best paper obtainable, and to offer them to the printer in the best possible condition. Remember that the circulation of the weekly editions are more curtailed than that of the monthly journals and therefore it is of great importance to the printer that the subjects for them be of such a nature that they would be of no use to the magazine that only came out once a month.

### Reproduction

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### Mounts and Trimming

As a rule it is better to submit the photographs untrimmed and unmounted, as the editor can then chop them about as he likes, and though this may not be exactly what you would have done under the circumstances, the exigencies of the case demand it and nowadays many of the weekly editions especially make quite a feature of a fancy page with all sorts of bordering around the camera.

For the same reason it is generally unnecessary to go to the trouble of mounting the photograph, as unless it is to take its chance with the other copy and a block will in all probability be made from it without any border at all.

### Remuneration

I can assure you that there is no royal road to wealth along the lines

of press photography, and it may be said at once that the prices given by many of the papers are nothing short of disgraceful and could not possibly repay the photographer for his time and trouble. In the interest of my fellow workers keep clear of journals that do not remunerate you on an honest basis, as a worker is worthy of his hire the world over, even though he has the misfortune to be only a "mugfucker," as my friend the late editor of the *British Journal of Photography* used to designate all photographers.

Of course if you get hold of a really strikingly interesting picture you will probably be able to command a big price for it, but remember to stick out for it, as many managers seem to be under the impression that all the remuneration a photographer requires is to see his name in print and cause the paper to be talked about. These are the men to get in with, as they know a good thing when they see it and have sufficient sense to reward a man according to the merits of his work, and have sufficient ability to differentiate between high class original matter and mere copy work. If the former is wanted it has to be paid for in the same way as any other articles of a similar character and must not be confounded with the work of the penny-a-liner, although this is a mistake that some editors and other responsible heads of journals insist on making and then wonder that their paper does not gain the hold on the public that their rival who goes out of his way to collect bright, sparkling original matter does.

In press-photography take care to row in with the right men or else you will never make anything of it no matter how hard you may try, but once you let a smart up-to-date editor see that you can get good pictures of a really interesting character for him, you may be sure he will go to encourage you and reward you well for anything of a specially exciting character that you may hand over to him.

### Paderewski as a Farmer

His passion for country life has led M. Paderewski, the famous pianist, to establish a farm on his estate in Poland, and between his tours, he occupies his time in rearing live stock and growing agricultural products. During a previous visit to England Paderewski, through an agent, bought some prize pigs from a farmer in Essex, who was quite unaware of the real profession of the purchaser. A day or two later Paderewski visited the farm, without disclosing his identity. During an inspection the farmer led the pianist to a sty and showed him a fine lot of pigs, remarking confidentially: "Do you see those? I have sold them to Mr. Paderewski, the great pig dealer from abroad."

According to a Chinese journal, the game of polo was originated and played by the Chinese about the year 600 A. D.

# B. C. Copper Company, Ltd.

By E. Jacobs.

and most complete up-to-date smelting plants in the Dominion of Canada. This work is completed, the new plant, with three large furnaces, now having a daily capacity of more than three times that of the two old furnaces. Custom ore is weighed on self-registering scales, and time, to the capacity of 2,000 tons, are provided to receive it. From these the ore passes through a sampling mill of 600 tons daily capacity, whence a conveyor belt delivers it again into railroad ore dump cars, these delivering the ore into smaller bins, the latter have a capacity of 12,000 tons of ore and 2,000 tons of coke. The new blast furnaces were manufactured by the Power & Mining Machinery company. They have a hearth area of 48x24 in each, and a daily capacity for treating from 600 to 700 tons each, the furnace charging being done by means of a 300 h.p. motor, hauled in trains from the ore and coke bins by trolley locomotives. The molten slag is hauled away from the furnaces in cars of 25 tons capacity, each being provided with an electric motor for tilting the car, the system being operated by trolley locomotives. In the power house are three Root's rotary blowers, each delivering 300 cu. ft. of air a revolution, driven by 300 h.p. motors, and furnishing air for the blast furnaces; a Nordberg blowing engine, having a capacity of 5,000 cu. ft. a minute, operated by a 300 h.p. variable speed motor, to furnish air for the converting plant; a high pressure air compressor, to furnish air for pneumatic tools, raising furnace charging doors, etc.; a hydraulic accumulator, for tilting the converters, and two 100 h.p. blowers, each of 75 kw. capacity, to furnish direct current for travelling crane and trolley locomotives. The entire machinery is being operated by electrical energy, which is furnished by the British Columbia Construction and Distributing company, the power station at Bonnington Falls, on the Kootenay river, 75 miles distant.

"In the converter building, adjoining the blast furnace building, is a modern two-stand converter plant, to which the copper matte is taken molten from the furnaces by a 40-ton travelling crane. The converter produces copper 98 per cent. fine. In addition the company converts the copper matte from the smelter of the Dominion Copper Company, at Boundary Falls, by contract."

"This most efficient plant was designed by H. J. Alister, the company's manager, and was erected under his supervision, with George Williams, of Victoria, as construction engineer in charge of its installation. It is noteworthy that the capitalization of the British Columbia Copper Company is the smallest of the several big copper-producing companies operating in the Boundary district. Until the first of this year its authorized capital was \$2,000,000; it was then increased to \$3,000,000, as compared with that of the Granby Company, \$15,000,000; the Superior, \$5,000,000; the Dominion Copper Company, \$5,000,000. The new shares were issued at par, payable \$2.50 per share on March 11, 1907, and \$2.50 per share on May 10, 1907. The market clearing quotation in New York, according to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of July 20, was \$10, but that was before the announcement of dividend.

## In the City Churches

### Christ Church Cathedral

Services: holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and litany, at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 p.m. The preacher for the morning service will be the Bishop of Calgary. In the evening Canon Beaudouin. The music set for the day follows:

Voluntary—Andantino . . . Guilmette  
Venite . . . Hooper  
Psalm for 28th morning . . . Cath. Psalt.  
Te Deum . . . Oakeley  
Benedictus . . . Hooper  
Hymns . . . 515, 176, and 219  
Voluntary—Festive March . . . Thorne  
Voluntary—Adoration . . . A. R. Gaul  
Processional Hymn . . . 215  
Psalm for 28th evening . . . Cath. Psalt.  
Magnificat . . . Hooper  
St. John's . . . Hooper  
Hymns . . . 22, 511, and 186  
Vesper Hymn—"Jesus, We Pray Thee."  
Recessional Hymn . . . 217  
Voluntary—March . . . Mendelssohn

Rev. Percival Jenks will preach in the morning and Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening. The music follows:

Morning  
Organ—Voluntary . . . Hooper  
Venite . . . Hooper  
Psalm for 28th morning . . . Cath. Psalt.  
Te Deum . . . Woodward  
Benedictus . . . Barnby  
Hymns . . . 215, 281, and 287  
Recessional Hymn—Postlude . . . Grison  
Evening  
Organ—Voluntary . . . Cath. Psalt.  
Psalm for 28th evening . . . Croft  
Cantate . . . Hopkins  
Amen—Early . . . Gray  
Hymns . . . 197 and 564  
Vesper . . . Burnett  
Organ—March . . . Costa

St. Barnabas  
Corner Cook street and Caledonia avenue. Services: Holy eucharist 8 a.m., matins 11 a.m., special thanksgiving service, preacher, the rector; evensong 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. Dr. Pinkham (Lord Bishop of Calgary). Special hymn for these at sea.

St. James'  
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins and sermon at 11, evensong and service at 7 p.m.

St. Mark's Church, Cloverdale  
Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Matins 11 a.m., evensong 7 p.m. Preacher for the day the rector.

### Church of Our Lord

Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subjects of sermons by Rev. Dr. Gladstone, "The Nature of the Divine Help in Trouble."  
Morning  
Organ—Andantino . . . Weber  
Venite and Psalm . . . Cath. Psalt.  
Te Deum—XIV . . . Mercer  
Hymns . . . 553, 356, and 354  
Organ—Postlude . . . Mozart  
Evening  
Organ—Andantino . . . C. W. Pearce  
Opening Hymn . . . 341  
Psalm as set . . . Cath. Psalt.  
Hymns . . . Cantata No. 7  
None Dimittis—No. 1 . . . Mercer  
Hymns . . . 340, 295, and 280  
Organ—March . . . A. Redhead

James Bay Methodist  
Corner Bond and Milgram Sts. Pastor, Rev. Dr. Pinkham. Services: 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. The pastor will give an object lesson to the children on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. At the evening service the pastor will continue the series of addresses on

"The Religion for Today." The subject of the sixth address is: "The Present Strategic Necessity." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Calvary Baptist  
The members of the Baraca Class of Calvary Baptist Church, will meet at 2:30 this afternoon at the office of the president, 93 Yates St. The subject will be a continuation of the study of the Sermon on the Mount.

Central Baptist  
Sunday services, pro tem, in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora Sts. Rev. H. A. Carson will preach in the morning and the pastor, Rev. Christopher Burnett, in the evening. Subject: "What Youth and Age Should Learn From One Another." Visitors heartily welcomed.

First Presbyterian  
Services will be conducted as usual by the pastor at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. H. C. Lee will sing "I Shall Be Satisfied," by G. H. Humphreys, at the morning service, and H. C. Lee will sing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," by H. C. Macdonald, at the evening service. Strangers are specially and cordially invited to attend.



# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

## JOHN THE BAPTIST.

When you sit in church today listening to the tones of the organ as it furnishes a prelude to the service of prayer and praise, let your mind run back to a distant age and a far country, and if your imagination is equal to the task, try to call up that weird figure, in the wilderness—a man clothed with a leathern girdle about his loins, his face bronzed with the sun of the Jordan valley, his body brown from long exposure to the varying moods of Nature, possibly his hair long and unkempt. On his feet there may have been sandals, although perhaps they were bare. Doubtless he was a vigorous specimen of manhood. We know that he was a man of undaunted courage. When you have called up the picture, perhaps you may be able to hear in the tones of the organ an echo of his historic words: "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand," and perhaps you will not be able to do so. If the curtain of the centuries could be lifted, and before your eyes, as you sit in your comfortable pew, there could be flashed an actual portrayal of John the Baptist as he was, do you think, good sir or madam, that you would recognize the man, who is esteemed in the Christian religion as the forerunner of the Messiah? We fear that you would not, but, unless you were told otherwise, would conclude that your fancy had played you a trick and had conjured up some wandering tramp. There is not in all history a weirder figure than that of the Baptist. Let us see if we can get ourselves a little closer to him than he appears in the New Testament story, the writings of the theologians or the stained glass of cathedral windows.

We do not know very much about John. The first chapter of St. Luke's Gospel tells of the circumstances of his birth and his boyhood. The third chapter of Matthew tells of his association with Jesus. The sixteenth chapter of the last mentioned Gospel tells of his death. He is mentioned in some other places in the New Testament; but all we have is a very fragmentary account of his career. As nearly as can be estimated he was about thirty-three years old at the time of his execution. He was the son of Zachariah, a priest, and his mother was a sister to Mary, the mother of Jesus. He was six months the senior of Mary's Son. The circumstances of his death are familiar to every one. John is regarded by the Christian Church as the last of the Hebrew prophets. The central point in his teaching was that what he termed "the Kingdom of Heaven" was at hand. It is not very clear what he understood by this; but that one feature of his expectancy was the advent of the promised Messiah is shown by the fact that after he was thrown into prison by Herod, he sent his disciples to Jesus to ask if he was the Deliverer who should come or if they should wait for another. What he meant by the expression "the Kingdom of Heaven" we can only surmise, but that it was something associated with divine rulership seems evident from his constant counselling of repentance so that his fellow countrymen might be prepared for the impending change, and by the question which his followers put to Jesus, as above mentioned. We shall not stop to inquire into the nature of the expectation of the Jewish people, which was probably one into which a great deal of error had crept. We are more concerned with the light which the brief story of John's career casts upon the character of Jesus, for it seems profitable to endeavor to look at the Founder of our Faith as nearly as we can with the eyes of those who knew Him personally.

John was Jesus' cousin. He doubtless knew the latter as a growing boy. In fact he is the only individual, whose sayings have come down to us, who can cast the least light upon the boyhood of Christ. It is interesting to remember that they were both boys, or little more than such, when they began their work. John was thirty, so it is estimated, when he went out into the wilderness to preach his doctrine of repentance. Presumably the earlier part of his life was spent under circumstances which gave him many opportunities of association with Jesus. He must have been a powerful orator, for many people followed him, and in point of fact he founded a religious sect, although doubtless without intending to do so, which lasted for a considerable period after his death. But the point to bear in mind is that he knew Jesus personally, and that before the Great Teacher addressed His first audience, before He had even given any evidence that He appreciated the greatness of His own mission, John declared His excellence and his own comparative unworthiness. Just for a moment let us digress. All readers are familiar with the story of the miracle of the water that was turned into wine, that event which Milton as a lad is said to have described by the line: "The conscious water saw its God, and blushed."

When the mother of Jesus told Him that the wine was exhausted, she said to the servants to do whatsoever He told them. She knew that He possessed unusual powers. Here we have a sidelight upon His character, but the strongest of all such lights is cast by the sayings of John. These show that

by His contemporaries and those who knew Him best, Jesus was looked upon as one possessed of extraordinary attributes. When we appreciate this we begin to get a new idea of the Great Teacher. We see Him, not as a man who became powerful in the later years of His short life, nor as one who derived His influence from His crucifixion, but as one, who from early boyhood was marked out by unmistakable qualities as able to redeem the people. From regarding John we get a clearer view of Jesus. The latter's followers might be charged with exaggeration. Later writers might be accused of not being able to discriminate between fact and fancy. Theologians might be charged with developing a character in keeping with their creeds. But none of these things can be said of John. He spoke as the contemporary, the boyhood friend, the near relative. His testimony could be no possibility be colored by after events. We grant that his opinions were formed in an atmosphere of Hebrew tradition, which led him to expect a Messiah. We grant that doubtless he is in common with thousands of others were looking for the coming of a Messiah. But when we bear in mind the truth of the principle enunciated by Jesus Himself in regard to the honour which a man has in his own father's house—a principle as old as humanity itself, and which we have in modern days expressed by the maxim that "no one is a hero to his valet," we see more clearly the significance of his statement of the strange preacher in the wilderness, when pointing to Jesus he said: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

## ZENOBIA

One hundred and fifty miles north-east of Damascus there were many years ago, and perhaps there now are, two copious springs of water, a rare thing in that arid land. When Solomon was King at Jerusalem he built up a trade with all neighboring countries, and the conveyance of goods was by caravan. In order to facilitate traffic with Persia and India, it was necessary to have a proper way station and so he built a city at the springs, which he called Tadmor, from the palm trees which grew upon its site. Twice in the Bible that great king is credited with founding this city. So there can be little doubt that he did, although some writers have supposed that the Tadmor of Solomon was further to the south, and that the city by the springs had some other origin. Be this as it may, long before the Christian Era the stopping place of the Caravans was a place of importance, and afterwards under its Latin name of Palmyra became one of the greatest centres of wealth and power in all the world as known to the Romans. At the time of the Caesars great roads connected Palmyra with the sea, over which the products of Indian and China were drawn by horses. East of the city there were caravan trails only. Over these came the long processions of "ships of the desert" laden with silks, jewels, perfumes, spices, precious stones and probably silver and gold. They stopped at Palmyra, where the precious burdens were unloaded, to be replaced with products of Roman or Grecian art and with coral from the shores of the Mediterranean. The city was semi-independent. It levied a heavy toll upon all merchandise, which passed through it, and sold the water from its wells at a profitable price to the travellers, who on their eastern journey had to take with them five days' supplies to last until they could replenish their stores from the Euphrates. So the city became great and powerful. It had a cosmopolitan population. Merchants from Rome met traders from India and Arabia Felix in her streets. Adventurers from Persia and Egypt associated in her market places, and so it came about that when the Christian Era opened Palmyra had not acknowledged the supremacy of Rome, neither had it submitted to the domination of Persia. Rome saw in this semi-independent state a buffer against Persian aggression, and encouraged the determination of its rulers, who had begun to style themselves kings, to maintain themselves against all comers. These princes were not slow to avail themselves of this opportunity, and in A.D. 264, Odenatus, king of Palmyra, had so extended his power that he was recognized by the Roman emperor as ruler of the East, by which we are to understand that portion of Asia which lies between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean. This prince was a very active soldier and was constantly at war with Persia and even with the Scythians far to the north. During his absence the government was administered by Zenobia, his queen, and when he fell a victim to the assassin's knife, she assumed the reins of power on behalf of his sons.

Zenobia showed herself more than the equal of her able husband, whose memory she cherished dearly. She set out upon a conquest of Arabia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor. Her successes were great, so great indeed, as to excite the fear of Aurelian, then emperor, who despatched an army against her. She fought bravely against him, but was finally driven to

her capital, where she would probably have made a successful stand, if Roman gold had not proved too strong a temptation to her Arab and Armenian auxiliaries. They betrayed her, and she sought safety in flight to Persia, but was pursued and brought captive to Rome. There she was led captive behind Aurelian's chariot, but such was her grace and dignity that her conquerors took compassion on her and she was given a palace and a revenue, on which she and her sons lived in luxury and enjoyed the respect of the Roman people. One of Zenobia's contemporaries describes her as a woman of exceptional beauty, dark of skin with bright flashing eyes and pearly teeth. She had a very graceful person, and was of vigorous make, being able to endure hardships with any of her soldiers. She was a splendid organizer and maintained her extensive realms in excellent order. In administration she was firm and just, yet combined with these qualities a high degree of gentleness and clemency. She was a student, and could converse in several languages. It is said that she claimed descent from Cleopatra, but probably this was only put forward as a means of ingratiation herself with the Egyptians, after she had conquered their country. Her character was above reproach. She was one of the few women of the ancient world, who attained great eminence and exercised great powers, whose name is unsullied by scandal. Indeed all her historians unite in praising her. We have no very accurate idea as to her religious belief, but she was certainly not of the Christian faith, and the inscriptions of the coinage struck during her reign indicate that she did not accept Jewish monotheism.

Zenobia represents the decline of a once powerful people. Two thousand years ago the inhabitants in northern Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor entertained the expectation of becoming a great and powerful nation. The history of their land is one of varying vicissitudes. It produced many great leaders from Moses to Zenobia, but when this queen was led in triumph to Rome all the ancient hopes of the people seemed to have come to an end. They were not a homogenous race, which in a measure accounts for their inability to maintain national existence for any length of time, but they seem to have abandoned the struggle after Aurelian destroyed Palmyra. It is true that the city was rebuilt, but only as a very inferior reproduction of its former grandeur, for at the height of its glory, Palmyra was one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Today only a collection of mud and huts marks the scene where once this great and beautiful queen reigned in majesty. Palmyra continued to be a trading post of some importance until the close of the Fourteenth century, but after the Crusades the whole of eastern Asia languished, and when new routes of trade to India were opened, the city by the springs lost all its importance. Even its site was forgotten for several centuries.

We see in Zenobia the very flower of pagan womanhood. As beautiful as Cleopatra, and possibly more so, she had none of the Egyptian's vices. She combined the virtues of Hypatia with the administrative power of Isabella. Perhaps of all the queens, whose story tells, Zenobia and Isabella of Castile most closely resemble each other. Both possessed great personal attractiveness. Both were devoted to their husbands and assisted them in all their efforts. Both of them were the superiors of their husbands in intellect and administrative ability. Both were devoted mothers. The parallel stops when we consider the closing years of their lives. Isabella was saddened by the death of her children, and her great power did not compensate her for her anguish. Zenobia lost her kingdom, but her closing years were rendered happy by the presence of her loving sons. The parallel falls in another particular. Isabella was a religious fanatic, who shed blood without remorse. Zenobia's life is said to have been unstained by a single act of cruelty.

## THE SUN.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has set apart a sum of money to establish and maintain an observatory, the express purpose of which will be the study of the Sun. As far as we know none of the existing observatories are specially equipped for this line of work, and therefore it seems very reasonable to suppose that better results will be obtained from the Carnegie institution than have yet been possible. As a matter of fact we know for certain very little about the Sun. There are many theories and some of the solar phenomena are pretty well ascertained, but we are yet a long way from the basal facts.

Perhaps a few of the conclusions of astronomers as to the central luminary may be not without interest. Its diameter is estimated at 866,500 miles; its density is put at nearly half as much greater than that of water; its distance from the earth is approximately 92,800,000 miles. At certain seasons of the year the distance is greater than this, and at others less. What we see of the Sun is called the "Photosphere." It is supposed to be

a collection of luminous clouds holding in suspension particles of matter condensed out of the gases arising from the interior. The earth clouds hold in suspension drops of water, and in fact are composed of water. The heat of the earth's surface is sufficient to vaporize water and air. That of the Sun is supposed to be sufficient to vaporize all known materials, and if this is the case they would form clouds. Outside the photosphere there is supposed to be a layer of vaporized substances, composed of matter similar to that of which the earth is constituted. This is known as "the reversing layer." Still further out is what is called the "chromosphere," which is believed to consist of very hot gases. The constitution of these several parts of the Sun's envelope is determined by means of the spectroscopic. From the chromosphere great "prominences" extend, sometimes for many thousands of miles. During an eclipse some of them were seen, which apparently were more than a quarter of a million miles in length, or more than the distance of the moon from the earth. These vast ejections of flaming gas are thrown out with inconceivable rapidity. They serve to give some idea of the greatness of the forces operating in the Sun. Beyond the prominences is the "corona," which is dazzlingly bright in those parts which are closest to the Sun, but grows dimmer towards its outer regions. It is interlaced by wonderful streamers, some of which extend out millions of miles from the body of the Sun. Thus we see that the great central luminary, instead of being as it seems, when looked at through a piece of smoked glass, a placid body of uniform roundness, is the scene of storms of a magnitude and fierceness which are beyond all human comprehension.

While some of the prominences can be observed without much difficulty the only solar phenomena, which can be watched by the unassisted eye are the sun-spots. These frequently are large enough to be readily seen when looked at through a piece of smoked glass. They are apparently great holes in the light-giving surface of the Sun. They are dark in the centre, with edges showing many contortions and projections. They vary in size. Some of them are no more than 500 miles in diameter, without including the edges; others have a diameter of 60,000 miles. A diameter of 150,000 miles has been observed in some cases including the edges. Their depth is unknown. Estimates have been made, but in no case has it been suggested that they are more than 2,500 miles deep. Their size in comparison with the bulk of the Sun is insignificant. The study of sun-spots has shown that they usually make their appearance as mere dots upon the surface. They increase in size very rapidly, sometimes breaking up to form groups of spots, and sometimes coalescing to form one large spot. They appear in two zones of the Sun only, and these zones correspond to the north and south parts, respectively of the Temperate Zones and the northern and southern parts of the Torrid Zone on the earth. The spots have a motion of their own. Those formed near the Equator move towards the Equator; those formed near the northern edge of the spot area move towards the Poles. They occur periodically in maximum magnitude, the period averaging about eleven years. No tenable suggestion has been made as to their origin or their periodicity. There appears to be some connection between these spots and electrical phenomena, but just what it is no one can profess to explain.

Estimates of the Sun's light have been made. It is thus expressed: 1,575,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 candle power. The heat given out is estimated to be equal to the consumption every hour of an envelope of coal twenty feet thick all over the surface of the Sun. These stupendous estimates preclude the supposition that the heat and light are due to combustion. The accepted theory as to their cause is that they result from the contraction of the Sun, and the estimate is that if the whole solar body contracts 150 feet yearly, the amount of energy that would be thereby given off would furnish the heat and light now sent out. This supposed contraction cannot be proved. At the rate suggested, 10,000 years would be required before it would be great enough to be observable in the largest telescopes. The suggestion has been made, but it has not, as far as we know, been accepted by astronomers, that the Sun itself is not actually hot, but that the heat is evolved by some mysterious process in which the earth and the other planets act something like the part of opposite poles in a magnet, the Sun being one pole and the earth and planets the other. This idea has been treated quite extensively in one or two pamphlets, but as has been said the recognized masters of astronomy do not consider it seriously.

The Sun revolves on its axis, each revolution taking 25 days 8 hours. The equatorial parts revolve more rapidly than the polar regions, which suggests that the Sun is in no part a rigid body. This diversity of speed in revolution may account for the sun-spots. Formerly the Sun was supposed to occupy a fixed point in space, but this idea has been abandoned. We think that the elder Herschell

was the first astronomer to suggest that it had a motion among the stars, and the idea is now universally accepted. Herschell thought that the central orb around which the Sun revolves was one of the stars in the Pleiades, but we do not know that his idea is now generally entertained. Astronomers are, however, satisfied that the Sun and all the stars, which we call "fixed" are in motion through space. The distances are so vast that the appearance of the heavens to the unaided eye undergoes no change in thousands of years. Herschell thought that all the visible stars, with all their attendant planets, revolved around the star in the Pleiades and that this commanding orb swung, with all its myriads of attendants, around some far vaster sphere, whereon was the Throne of God.

## THE STORY TELLER

### No Such Stock

"Algernon is very interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter. "What does he talk about?" inquired her father. "Why, he's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations." "Young woman," said the financier, sternly, "don't you let him make sport of your ignorance. There ain't no such stock on the market."

### Unfair

Miss Smith—I see that the legislature has passed a law prohibiting the women from wearing stuffed birds or feathers on their hats. "Aunt Maria—It ain't fair. I've heard of how the men in the cities wear swallow-tail coats, and they never say a word against it.—Bohemian.

### Incorrigible Youth.

He gave a college a good share of cash. He received many thanks. But the students so rash, Used his name in their juvenile jests, and made a noise. Professors are grateful; but boys will be boys! —Washington Star.

### In Conference.

Just prior to their departure for the federal court the dignitaries of Standard Oil held a conference in Mr. McCormick's garage. "What do you think, Hank?" Mr. McCormick inquired of his right bower. "I think he'll Landis," said Hank. "And he did.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Two Canadian medical students recently left a boarding house in which they had found cold comfort and meagre fare. Their landlady was considerably startled to discover after their departure that they had pinned beneath a hideous crayon portrait of herself a card begging this pious wish: "Peace to her ashes."—Canadian Courier.

Professor Koppay, the Austrian painter, has just passed through Paris on his way to Vienna from New York, where he did several portraits, among them that of John D. Rockefeller. Professor Koppay, it is understood, received \$55,000 for portraits painted in America, which is not a bad return for six months' work.

An Englishman in Scotland was abusing the country, complaining of the state of the larder, and wondering if there were a spot where he could get less to eat. "I could tell you a place where you'd get less," said a Scot, who was listening to the tirade. "Where's that?" asked the other. "Oh, just whaur an Englishman's been!" said the Scot.

What strikes the London Spectator as being among the things that are most extremely funny are Mark Twain's stories of his editing an agricultural paper; of how, in the columns of that paper, he advised that: "Turnips should never be sown; it injures them." "It is better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree;" and of his putting forth the information that "the guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it."

A cavalry officer who had by no means distinguished himself in the South African war retired from the service and built himself a villa in a remote spot on the coast of Devonshire. He was showing it to a friend one day, and remarked: "The one difficulty I have is about a name for the house. I should like to hit upon something suitable—something appropriate to my military career, you know." "I see," replied his friend, "then why not call it 'The Retreat'?"

One of the officials of the Indian office at Washington was visiting a reservation in Montana on government business when a certain chief, who had taken a fancy to Uncle Sam's salute, invited him to attend the wedding of the Indian's daughter. The Indian Office man was, to his regret, unable to be present at the festivities, but the Indian laconically described the function subsequently, in order to indicate what the agent had missed. "Five dogs," said the chief, "and plenty pie."

John W. Gates says that not all women, but some of them, are very poor speculators, and poor gamblers, and recalled this incident: "A young friend of mine has a pretty cousin. He was going to the races the other day, and she called him up on the telephone, and asked him to put \$10 on Forest King for her. 'Very well,' he said. 'I'll do it if you'll pay me back.' 'Of course I'll pay you back, you horrid thing.' 'All right,' said he. 'You didn't last time.' 'Oh, well,' said she, 'last time the horse didn't win, you know!'"

An antiquary one day visited Westminster Abbey and found a stone-cutter at work in the little cloisters, recutting the name of Wilson, the great tenor of Shakespeare's day. The antiquary began to tell the stone-cutter about Wilson, how he had been Shakespeare's friend, and Ben Jonson's, and Kit Marlowe's, and how all these men had loved and honored him. The stone-cutter, looking up from his work, frowned and shook his head. "I

wish, sir," he said, "we'd knowed he was such a swell afore we run that drainpipe through him."

### The Contrary.

"I dropped some money in the market today," announced Mr. Wyss at the dinner table. "Again?" exclaimed Mrs. Wyss reproachfully. "No," replied Mr. Wyss mournfully; "a loss."—Judge.

### That Trite Climatic Comment.

"Do you believe in an orthodox state of future punishment?" "I don't know," answered the reckless neerer. "It might not be a bad idea to have some place where it was frankly admitted that the discomfort was caused by the heat and not the humidity."—Washington Star.

### Unhealthy

Man (to a friend)—I am done with doctors henceforth! One of them advised me to sleep with my windows open. I did so, and the very next morning my gold watch was gone from the bureau.—Fleegende Blatter.

"Maude never goes anywhere without dressing for it." "Oh no; she'd hurry up and get a new dress ready if she knew she was going crazy."—Brooklyn Citizen.

On the Tram.—The Rev. Spinkins: "Would you mind taking your foot off my foot? I have a young Mr. Bailey—it's all right, gents; I'm gettin' damn there myself."—The Tatler.

Left in Doubt.—There had been a fatal railroad accident and the reporter sought information. "See here," said the official, testily, "you fellows must think we have accidents to mind telling me where benefit you do have them for?" rejoined the reporter. But then, touching this point the official was reticent.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Inquisitive Acquaintance.—"Have you ever thought what you would do if your gas bag should collapse while you are half a mile or more up in the air?"

Daring Aeronaut.—"Often. I should start at once for terra firma by the shortest possible route."—Chicago Tribune.

A sophisticated mother who felt responsible for the future of her daughters said to one of them: "Anna, what did you say to that young Mr. Jones when he was buying your glove? I saw he was slightly excited."

"Why," answered Anna, "he said that the person who made a glove so hard to button as that deserved to be killed."

"My dear," retorted her mother impatiently, "don't waste any more of your time on young Mr. Jones."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Friend—I don't see so many customers in your shop now. Barber—No sir. I recommended them a patient medicine to make their hair grow so to make them come often, and now they have all grown beards.—Megendorfer Blatter.

Maria.—You are making a great match, I suppose.

Rose.—Rather. I'm going to be married in a 70-horsepower motor.—Fleegende Blatter.

Misses.—I'm sorry you want to leave, Rosi. Are you going to better yourself?

Maid.—No, ma'am. I'm going to get married.—Fleegende Blatter.

Small boy.—Look out here comes the forester. We'll tell him we've seen a bear with three ears, and he'll be so pleased to have a story to tell in the saloon tonight that he will give us some money.—Megendorfer Blatter.

It is rumored that Mark Twain has received a communication offering to defray the expenses of the obsequies referred to by the American humorist upon his arrival in this country. The only condition that his majesty makes is that the funeral shall take place at once.—Punch.

"Love knows no creed." "No, and it doesn't seem to know anything else when it gets under full steam."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A year had passed since they faced the parson together and upon his return home he found his wife in tears. "What are you crying about?" he asked.

"I've just been re-reading the 1-let-ter in which you proposed," she sobbed.

"Well, I don't blame you," he rejoined. "Every time I think of that letter I feel like swearing."—Chicago News.

Young Wife.—Oh, mother, do send our doctor to see Fritz; he looks so pale and ill this morning.

Zoe.—I should think I should if I sent you our cook for a few days; it would be more useful.—Megendorfer Blatter.

First Professor.—This neglect of our German classics is really disgraceful! What can we do to encourage their study?

Second Professor.—Why don't you translate them into Greek or Latin?—Lustige Blatter.

Sufferer—I say, Zopfle, that was a stiff sitting we had last night.

Zopfle—I should think I should about sitting if I were you; most of the time you were under the table.—Megendorfer Blatter.

"You can go to Klein's saloon again now; there is a different proprietor, and all the waiters are changed, too."

"Well, that's something, but there are still four customers who go there from whom I have borrowed money."—Megendorfer Blatter.

"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "that Mrs. Barnsworth is indulged in a good many peccadilloes?" "Does she?" replied her hostess, as she unfasted her \$2,000 bracelet. "I thought the doctor had put her on a diet of prunes and uncooked things."

"How is it smart looking chap like you never married?"

"Well, you see, when I was quite young I resolved I would never marry until I found an ideal woman. After many years I found one."

"Well, what then?"

"She was looking for an ideal man." —Bystander

## CURRENT VERSE

**Euphrosyne; or, The Prospect**  
"Freed from its tenebrous of clay,"  
"The prophetic legend ran,  
"As pure as dew as bright as day,  
"Shall rise the soul of Man."  
I read; and in the shade by me  
Sat golden-haired Euphrosyne.

Above our shaded orchard seat,  
The boughs stirred, scented in the light,  
And on the grass beneath our feet  
Lay blossoms pink and white;  
I held the book upon my knee,  
Translating to Euphrosyne.

'Twas an old melancholy rune,  
Written by a Norseman long ago—  
Sad with the sense of stars and moon,  
"A vision of the future!"  
And wide-eyed heard Euphrosyne.

"Stately and slow the heart shall beat  
To the low throbs of Time's soft tide,  
While shaded from the solar heat,  
The Shapes walk heavenly-eyed."  
All round us burnt the starry sea,  
And warmly sighed Euphrosyne.

"All shall be innocent and fair:  
Dian as a woman the dais shall pass;  
No weed of shame shall blossom there;  
No snake crawl on the grass."  
"How happy such a world will be!"  
Sighed beautiful Euphrosyne.

"Flesh shall be fled, sense shall be still,  
The old gray earth buried and dead;  
The wicked with all things ill—  
Stone, rock, and tree—be fled."  
"No earth, no world!" softly sighed she,  
The little maid, Euphrosyne.

She clasped her hands, she cast her eyes  
Over the landscape bright with May—  
Scented and sweet, with cloudless skies,  
Smiled the green world that day—  
Loud sang the thrush, low hummed the bee,  
And softly sighed Euphrosyne.

"Sickness shall perish, grief and pain  
Be buried with the buried life;  
The aching heart, the weary brain,  
At last shall cease their strife."  
The gray time trembled on my knee,  
But happy sat Euphrosyne.

"The luminous house wherein we dwell,  
The haunted house of shame and lust,  
The stain and blot of hell,  
Shall crumble into dust:  
The flower shall fade, the scent fly free."  
She trembled now, Euphrosyne.

Her warm, white bosom heaved with sighs;  
I felt her light breath come and go;  
She drank with glorious lips and eyes,  
The summers' golden glow;  
She felt her life, and sighed "Ah me!"  
The flower of maids, Euphrosyne.

"And with the flower of flesh shall fade  
The venomous bloom of earthly love;  
No passion, no desire, no maid  
Shall stain the life above;  
Flesh shall be fled, sex shall not be!"  
I paused and watched Euphrosyne.

Her hands were folded round her knees,  
Her eyes were fixed in a half dream;  
She shared the flame of flowers and  
And drank the summer gleam;  
"Kiss sweet, kiss sweet!" upon the tree  
The thrush sang to Euphrosyne.

A little maid of seventeen Maids,  
A happy child with golden hair,  
What tale did she know of Love's wild  
ways,  
His hope, its pain, and prayer?  
"No love in heaven?"—how strange 'twill  
be!"

Still musing, sighed Euphrosyne.  
"No thoughts of perishable mold  
Shall break the rule of heavenly rest,  
But larger light, more still, more cold,  
More beautiful and best,  
Her heart was fluttering close to me,  
And quickly breathed Euphrosyne.

"There shall be no more love!" but here  
I paused, for from my side she sprang  
And in her bird's voice loud and clear,  
Of love's young dream, she sang—  
"Oh, love! the Crocheted book!" cried she,  
The happy maid, Euphrosyne.

I closed the book, and from my hold  
She sprang, and with her fingers  
Then down the path of green and gold  
"She tripped with laughter light—  
The book, not the glad girl, shall be  
Deep-buried," said Euphrosyne.

Within an elm-tree's hollow hole,  
Into the wood of green and green,  
She thrust it, closing up the hole  
With sprays of lilac sheen—  
Then all the radiant flush of gleam  
Faded from Euphrosyne.

Pensively in the summer shine  
Her blue eyes filled with tears of  
She held her little mouth to mine  
In one long, heavenly kiss—  
"I love the earth, and life, and thee!"  
She whispered, my Euphrosyne.

Sleep, Book, within thy burial-place,  
"Till I, the Crocheted book, for epitaph,  
Kind Heaven, stoop down thy sunny  
face  
To hear the earth's glad laugh!  
So, with your glorious eyes on me,  
Oh, child of joy! Euphrosyne!"  
—Robert Buchanan.

## Wolsey to Cromwell.

Thus far bear me, Cromwell;  
—And when I am forgotten, as I shall be,  
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no  
men  
Of me may be heard of—say, I  
taught thee.

Say, Wolsey, that once trod the wave  
of glory,  
And sounded all the depths and shoals  
of honor—  
Fought a way, out of his wreck, to  
rise in;

A sure and safe one, though thy master  
missed it.  
Mark not my fall, and that that ruin'd  
me.  
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away  
ambition;

By Jove, I'll tell the angels; how can  
man, then,  
The image of His Maker, hope to win  
by it?

Love thyself last, cherish those hearts  
that hate thee;  
Corruption wins not more than honesty.  
Still in thy right hand carry gentleness,  
peace,

To silence envious tongues. Be just, and  
fear not  
Let a bad cousin turn out, all'd be thy  
country's.  
Thy God's and truths. Then if thou  
fallest—  
Thou'lt find a blessed martyr! Serve the  
King.

And—pry thee, lead me in:  
"To seek for my country of all I have,  
To the last penny, 'tis the King's; my  
robe,  
And my integrity to Heaven is all  
I dare vow on my oath, O Cromwell,  
Cromwell!

Had I not served my God with half the  
zeal  
I served my King, he would not in mine  
age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies."  
—William Shakespeare.







## THE HOME GARDEN

### PLOT OF WILD FLOWERS

It was just a narrow stretch of ground on a city lot, shadowed by closely-built houses, and a high, tight, board fence, but the wild flowers flourished there, although the conditions were very different from those of their natural habitat.

The beginnings of the garden were made twelve years or more ago, before the danger of the extermination of native plants was fully realized. The woods, however, were even then receding before the growth of the city of Rochester, making longer and longer trips necessary to bring us to the haunts of our wildflower friends. So, because we loved them; because if we could not visit them in their native retreats, we still longed to see them, because it was only a question of time before many of them would be ruthlessly destroyed, when we found them at all plenty we took a few of them up tenderly with as much of the soil as possible and carried them home.

It was always a matter of surprise that so many and such different species of plants should flourish under such apparently unfavorable conditions. The soil was naturally rather heavy and poor, but many basketfuls of wood's soil and leaf mold were uncomplainingly tugged home and added to it, and the leaves with which nature covered the bed in the fall were allowed to decay and then were carefully dug in around the roots of the plants. Many of our native plants, and especially the early spring flowers, readily adapt themselves to the wild-flower garden, but none of them will do this without more or less care.

The natural thing for everyone to do in beginning a wild garden is to start in the spring when everyone feels an impulse for gardening. When hot weather comes, the desire for gardening wanes, and many wild gardens contain nothing but the delicate shade-loving flowers of May and June. It would be better if we all began with the summer and autumn blooming wild flowers which are generally more robust and sun-loving. These require less care than the spring wild flowers, and few of them are in danger of extermination. Naturally, everyone who begins a wild garden wants to start with lady-slippers, and all the rare and delicate things. These are precisely the things that are in danger of extermination, and people ought not to take them until they have had some experience in gardening.

The second commonest mistake is to bring in the plants with insufficient balls of earth. It is only fair to others that when we remove rare plants from the wild to our gardens we should take pains to duplicate natural conditions as far as possible. Lady-slippers and other orchids, at most thrive permanently in gardens. Most of them require a combination of shade and leaf mold and more moisture than it is convenient or possible to give. Moreover, it is likely that there are certain undiscovered elements in the cultivation of hardy orchids. It is a great deal better to leave the orchids in the wild and join the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, than to bring lady-slippers into a garden where it is impossible to duplicate natural conditions.

The glory of the garden was in the trillium blossoms. Roots of white ones (*Trillium grandiflorum*), were carried home year after year, until several fine clusters adorned the bed. One clump, though seemingly planted in about the worst possible place, close up against the board fence, increased in size until last year it bore forty blossoms. When these were in bloom, all at once, the plant was a beautiful sight. Most of the flowers were of very large size and of the purest white. The red-flowered trilliums (*T. erectum*), flourished also, making a pretty contrast to the white ones, and the dark-red fruit made the plants attractive after the blossoms had withered. Trilliums are so beautiful and so deserving of cultivation, that it is a pleasure to note that several dealers in native plants catalogue them. They flourish better if transplanted after the bulbs have ripened than when taken up in bloom, and they require two years to become really well-established.

The lady's slippers or cypripediums were the choicest occupants of the garden. The greatest pains were taken in transplanting them from their native homes, a ball of earth being lifted with them and care being exercised not to injure the roots. Leaf mold and sand were mixed with the common soil, and for several years they flourished finely. They did best in a partial shade, and with C. spectabile it was found necessary that the ground should be kept moist all the time. After a few years they gradually failed. C. pubescens continued vigorous longer than C. spectabile, but at last it also failed to put in an appearance, and as both species were becoming scarce in the woods, no effort was made to replace them. C. diffractum, with its quaint little blossoms, survived the longest, but last season only two or three stalks came up, and these produced no flowers. Dealers in native plants are now offering the cypripediums for sale, and it is not necessary to devastate the woods in order to obtain them. I am quite convinced that they are not difficult of cultivation when natural conditions are imitated and continued, but those already accustomed to cultivation would undoubtedly do better than those transplanted from the woods and swamps.

Clumps of bloodroot cheered us early in the spring with their pure white, delicate-petaled blossoms. Where a little sunshine visited them they came out early, and other bunches, more shaded, bloomed a week or so later, thus giving us a longer opportunity for enjoying this lovely flower, whose only fault is its transitoriness. It is easy to grow, it

has even been seen growing on rubbish heaps in cities.

The delicate little spring beauty grew close beside some of the clumps of bloodroot, a very shaded, unfavorable location, but the dainty plants were forgiving and every year put forth a few blossoms, as if hoping for better days. Label the plants you find this spring and in midsummer you may gather the little round brown bulbs about the size of a pea, which lie on the ground.

Hepaticas, white, pink, and blue, grew here, there, and everywhere, delighting us with their delicate coloring and downy new leaves so carefully folded. No other wild plant better repaid transplanting and cultivation. Some amateur Burbank ought to improve the hepatica.

Early visits to the woods before any flowers were in blossom, were often rewarded by finding specimens of the brilliant scarlet cups of the fungus called *Peziza coccinea*. A partially decayed branch covered with these was carried home, laid in a shady place and carefully covered with leaves. It was by no means expected that these gay fungi would reproduce themselves under such different conditions, but they did, and year after year they appeared, making an interesting and attractive feature in our little wildflower garden.

Though the cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), naturally grows in wet places, usually along streams, it accommodated itself very graciously to our drier ground, perhaps because it was planted near a door where water

*Pteris aquilina* grew rampantly; and the little polypody and the Christmas fern led a tranquil existence.—Garden Magazine.

## THE POULTRYMAN

### THINNING-OUT CHICKENS

It has been so often asserted that "like produces like," that many voices are apt to believe implicitly in its narrow sense, and to complain of being "had" when the progeny of some specially mated pen does not develop as it was anticipated. But however much truth there may be in the assertion with regard to other species, it is my experience that it does not often hold good with fowls; and even with those strains that for generation after generation have been carefully "line-bred" to standard requirements there are many deviations. Certainly in the case of the very old established breeds, such as Old English Game, Hamburgs, and the like with which it has not been found necessary to outcross with foreign blood, there is a greater probability of like producing like; and on occasions I have come across fowls that may truly be said to be "the living image" of their sires or dams. Nevertheless, with the more recently introduced breeds and varieties, and with others, too, that are occasionally outcrossed to improve or intensify certain points or to infuse stamina, the case is altogether different; and no matter how

even then it would appear that there are many people not averse to keeping and exhibiting thoroughbreds, to judge from the quality of some stock that enters the show arena. But when fowls are young and growing and before they are adorned with their adult plumage it is altogether different, and I repeat, a difficult matter. When making a selection it is necessary to be very careful, so a few hints on how this can be accomplished will doubtless prove serviceable. It is, of course, impossible to include all breeds and varieties in this article, but the mention of a few will act as a guide to the novice. With most breeds nowadays competition is keen, therefore it is essential not only to breed good specimens, but to carefully select the best of those so bred if the desire is to reach "the top of the ladder" or to get within reasonable distance of it.

#### Head Points.

Under this title I propose to include combs, lobes and faces. To take the comb first, this is a point of greater importance in fowls of the non-sitting class than in those of the sitting breeds, so I will deal chiefly with the former. Many a cockerel of the large combed breeds has been discarded because his comb did not stand upright when the bird was quite young. In several cases such specimens are disposed of by their owners as wasters; but it is not always a serious fault, if indeed it is a fault of the fowl. It is as well to remember that if a big-combed cockerel is at all out of sorts his head gear droops at once; but when he is in good condition again the comb generally becomes

rule they are not as conspicuous or as numerous as in the single combed fowls. Nevertheless, it is not rare to find that when the comb is formed it has a decided droop to one side, and although it certainly gives the bird a somewhat "rakish" appearance, it is not altogether considered a good point in the eyes of a judge. Occasionally, too, a comb may be so large as to almost entirely obstruct the sight; when viewed from the front it may appear about level across the top, but the parts that are nearest the skull have a downward tendency instead of being clear from the head. Then again, the comb may be too square or full in the front, or the leader may be awry. But these faults should not be taken too much into account with half grown birds, for it is possible by careful manipulation in quite a legitimate way to train the comb to grow satisfactorily. The greatest defect, perhaps, with fowls having the rose type is to produce or "sport" chickens with single combs. Most novices view this as altogether wrong, and at first sight discard such birds as wasters. But they have their uses. I would not advise the novice to breed from such a "sport" in the male line, but provided other points were satisfactory I would not hesitate to keep the single combed females for the breeding pen. I have bred from such hens mated with a rose combed cock, and I have rarely had a specimen from them with other than a rose comb. White in face is not always viewed as a defect in fowls in the non-sitting class; but in my opinion it is more serious than faults of the comb, espe-

cially in young stock. Old birds, I know, are apt to develop white in face at certain seasons, and when they are out of form; nevertheless I think it is equally of service to discard birds that show white spots on their faces at an early age as it is to cull for any other defect. Ear lobes are points that I would not take greatly into consideration with chickens. Certainly where a red-lobed bird develops pure white lobes, or vice versa, it would be as well to weed out the specimen; but a slight "blush" either way is not of much consequence, and an iron tonic will often set things right. With pullets the selection for head points should not be made at too early an age, as the females do not show their combs as quickly as do the cockerels. It is not advisable to discard them unless they have some very great fault, for it is only the experienced breeder who can pick out the wasters when the birds are young. Some pullets have been known to attain the age of seven months before they showed all their good qualities, i.e., ere the comb had reached its full length, and the ear lobes had become pure white. Naturally, some birds develop much earlier. The head points of pullets are generally at their best just prior to the birds commencing to lay, so the laying period should be retarded as long as possible.

#### Type.

In selecting chickens of the "heavy" breeds, such as Brahmans, Cochins, Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, those cockerels which appear raw boned should not be rejected; they are often mistaken for pullets, they are not got "furnished" as quickly as the others. But it is not rare for such specimens to develop into the finest cocks, the growth and feathering of the bodies taking away from the length of leg. Many cockerels of this stamp are disposed of when quite young, the owners declaring that such lanky creatures are useless; nevertheless there are always fanciers ready to purchase such birds if their pedigree is satisfactory, for they know their value. Of course, do not wish it to be inferred that Orpington and Dorking chickens with legs fit to grace a modern Langshan will eventually have the short shanks demanded in the Standard; but except in comparative few instances the birds that as adults have short and medium-length legs and deep bodies generally appear as somewhat rawboned and lanky chickens. Depth of body and shortness of back are mostly due to looseness and fullness of the feathering when the bird is matured.

#### Leg Color.

In white-legged fowls the feet and shanks should be of a beautiful white, or a delicate flesh color. I have had white Orpington chickens hatched with legs of a decided pale blue tinge, but I have never found the legs of such birds to develop into pure white. Smoothness, too, is by no means rare, although this generally disappears with age and careful treatment, as indeed does too much redness. A point that often causes yellow-legged fowls to be cleared out is pale-

been known to get fairly well placed in the prize lists. The leg color of black-legged fowls often puzzles a beginner. Langshan chickens on emerging from the shell sometimes have pink-tinted legs like young cockerels, while Minors and black Orpingtons often have white in them; but as a rule they develop into the proper color when the birds mature. It does happen, too, that the black legs are pale or spotted, but if a chicken with such legs be bred from good stock, the color will generally turn jet black as the bird ages; if they do not begin to darken before the birds are four months old, it is seldom they change after that—unless for the worse.

It may not be out of place to mention that the color of the feet at least the variation of it, is often governed by food and by the nature of the run. Maize given in large quantities heightens the color of legs in those birds having yellow ones, but in heavy breeds it means getting them loaded with intestinal fat and in white breeds it often has a tendency to give the plumage a yellow tinge if supplied during the moult. Of course, maize would not give the intense orange seen on some birds; some naturally have more flinty or clear legs, the color is higher, the condition and vigor of the stock the brighter the legs keep. Grass not only strengthens and invigorates the birds, but having a large amount of yellow matter in it, renders it quite possible that it helps to color the legs as well as to keep the organs healthy. At any rate, birds losing leg color through confinement or other causes, quickly recover their brightness of leg by being given an ample run on grass and a fair supply of maize. A clay soil keeps yellow legs of a good color, but it is detrimental to black legs; sand and gravel appear to be best for white legs, and peat land for black.

#### Plumage.

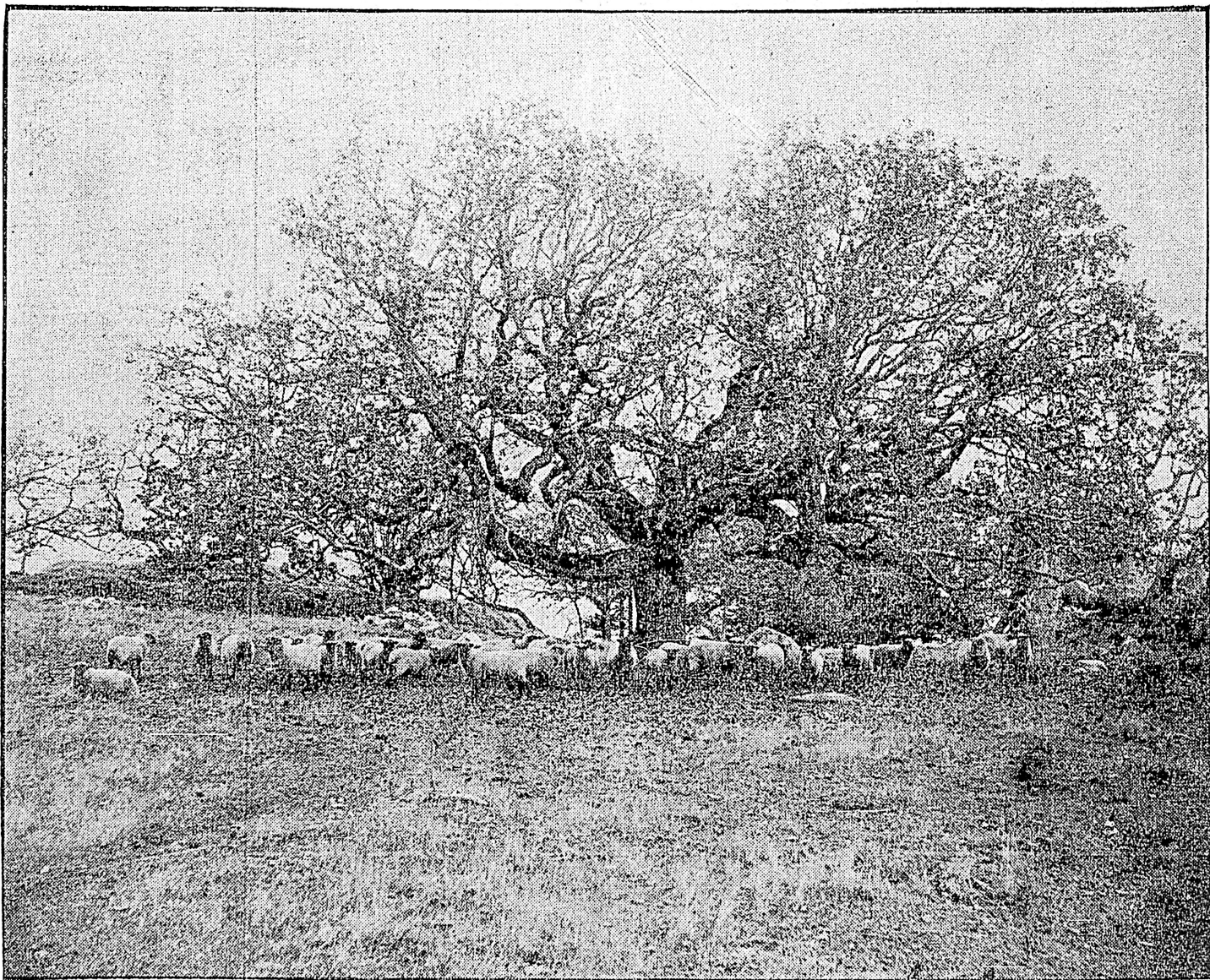
It is in selecting fowls for the color of their feathering that the greatest difficulty is presented to the novice; and it is only after much experience that one can meet with anything like success in this direction. As I have said, it is impossible to discuss every variety of color in this article. The whole colors are perhaps the simplest with which to deal. Taking black plumaged birds first, it may be said that many, as chickens, show white flight feathers in their wings—a frequent cause of much disappointment to the novice, who is apt to select such birds too early and too hastily. It is common for black fowls to show these white feathers soon after birth, but they generally disappear during the chicken moult. Sometimes they remain for four or five months, but eventually the fowls get rid of them. White plumaged varieties are hatched of various shades of yellow, but if they are the produce of dead white stock they will feather at once white. A chicken hatched with speckles will almost invariably feather with a speck here and there, although often only in the underdown, and so it is not surprising that Light Brahmans and similar varieties are best with plenty of black in the under-color, as it generally results in well defined hackles; with pure white under-color the hackle striping will be grey instead of black.

Buff is perhaps the most difficult of all the self-colors for novices to select, and my unqualified advice to them is: Leave all buffs until they have got their adult plumage. Of course, it is easy to see that a buff hatched with black ticked hackles and a black tail is not likely to get rid of such faults, and neither is one with a great deal of white in it, so such birds could be turned into "chicken pie" if the aim is to obtain sound colored stock. I do not object to a little grey or white in flights, for adult birds so adorned are usual in their breed, and breeding pens with a medium shade is required, although the breeder must have a thorough knowledge of mating before he can utilize them. It should be noted that light colored birds can often be made to assume a dark shade by frequent washing without in any way employing dyes.

In selecting fowls of the black-red type, such as Game of that variety, brown Leghorns, and partridge Cochins and Wyandottes, some novices make great mistakes. Exhibition birds, at least those at the shows, generally have solid black breasts, and often when the poultry-keeper finds that his birds have a few brown feathers in this part, he becomes disgusted and disposes of them, discovering his mistake when it is too late. The cockerels have brown in their breasts with the first chicken feathers, but they generally shed them in their chicken moult. Some remain in until the birds are seven or eight months old, while others have shed theirs at five months. It is best not to reject them too early on account of the brown feathers.

When breeding barred Plymouth Rocks, a certain percentage of very light-colored cockerels is obtained. They are no use whatever as regards show specimens, but they are often used as pullet breeders. Nearly all cuckoo plumaged birds are hatched of a sooty grey mixed with yellow. Many crosses will easily produce cuckoo birds; yet, strange as it may appear to the novice, a well matched exhibition pen of cuckoos will not produce them with anything like certainty, as any breeder of Plymouth Rocks and Seol Game knows.

Scott's Game Dorking when first hatched should be light brown, shading often almost into yellow underneath, and with three rich amber stripes extending from the head down the back. Chickens hatched of a rich brown color all over, and with a few dark spots, are not fully feathered; and if the color at first approaches black they end by being quite black. Those of a mixed grey or light brown color all over are seldom handsome in the end; if hens they are probably the color of bud silvers, and if cocks they have much white about them. Very dark pullets are hardly ever eventually of exhibition value, but the cockerels, if they show at twelve weeks old a little light in the neck hackle, frequently pass muster after a while. As the hackle grows, it breaks their dull look, and a little color generally follows on the wings. A novice need not be alarmed at much irregularity in the color of the first feathers which follow the down; they all have soon again to be moulted out, and even a good deal of white disappears in a few weeks.—W. in Poultry.



Sheep Raising in the Metchosin District, Vancouver Island.

Photo by Fleming Bros.

was frequently dashed over the plant. Beginning to bloom in July, the long spikes of blossoms continued opening to the very tip, and numerous side shoots would spring out from the main stalk, thus prolonging the flowering until the latter part of August. The brilliant blossoms shone like a flame. It does well in ordinary garden soil, but its weak point as a garden plant is that its spike gets ragged, the lower flowers going to seed before the uppermost open. Some nurserymen have plants in which this defect is overcome. Some people complain that they cannot make the seeds grow. If sown as soon as ripe in a prepared bed of finely pulverized soil without covering, they germinate in seven days. In the spring they should be sown in flats indoors.

A single plant of jewel weed was once carried home. From it sprang a host every year. They tried their best to monopolize the garden, but did not quite succeed. I think the plant was *Impatiens fulva*, but instead of being yellow the flowers were always a beautiful shade of rose color, never varying and never going back to what was probably the original hue. The flowers were spotted with brown like *I. fulva*, and in all but color they perfectly resembled that species.

A number of species of ferns was scattered among the other plants. A symmetrical clump of royal fern was always thrifty, and also one of cinnamon fern. The sensitive fern and

well a pen of such fowls may have been made, it is often the exception rather than the rule for like to produce like, and sometimes even in its broadest sense! For this reason, therefore, it becomes essential where a certain standard has to be maintained, to periodically reduce the stock by removing the culs or wasters.

It may be considered early in the season to write of the selection of young stock, but there are now many chickens sufficiently developed to be culled. To the novice it is by no means an easy undertaking to distinguish between good and bad, which is not surprising, because fairly well experienced breeders are sometimes at a loss to know which birds to keep and which to kill when going through their flocks at this comparatively early stage. There are many sad mistakes made by those who are new well acquainted with fowls, and from want of knowledge the best birds are often sacrificed. Those poultry keepers, therefore, who do not understand the difference between the good and bad qualities of their chickens will find it much more satisfactory, if they have the space, to let their birds run on until they are two or three months older, or if they know of an experienced breeder then by all means consult him.

There are some fanciers of the opinion that it is folly to allow the fowls to run on, because, they argue, anyone should be able to tell a good bird from a poor one. Well, that may be so when the stock has matured, although

erect, and especially when the base of it is thick and strong. Another thing that causes the comb to apparently lose its firmness is giving the birds too much soft food and forcing them forward. When a comb is noticed to fall the bird should be fed entirely with grain, and at night a small cod liver oil capsule with quinine or an iron tonic of some sort may be given with advantage.

On the other hand, the combs of some cockerels are so weak and thin at the base that nothing short of a permanent comb guard will make them stand erect; but even these birds should not be discarded, for if they have good ear lobes and bodies, and are sound faced, they generally make valuable pullet-breeding stock birds. An important point in the selection of cockerels, and more particularly of Minors, is to see that the combs are deeply serrated and well spiked, the serrations being broad at the bottom where they leave the blade and tapering off fine at the end. Hollows, thumb marks, twists and sidesprings are all considered as defects, and birds possessing them should be weeded from a good yard. It is as well to note that cockerels should not be reared under a low roof, as it has the effect of "drawing" the combs and forcing them to grow too quickly and become thin and weak.

In the case of rose combed breeds, such as, for instance, the Hamburg and Wyandotte, faults appear occasionally in the headgear, although as a

daily in young stock. Old birds, I know, are apt to develop white in face at certain seasons, and when they are out of form; nevertheless I think it is equally of service to discard birds that show white spots on their faces at an early age as it is to cull for any other defect. Ear lobes are points that I would not take greatly into consideration with chickens. Certainly where a red-lobed bird develops pure white lobes, or vice versa, it would be as well to weed out the specimen; but a slight "blush" either way is not of much consequence, and an iron tonic will often set things right.

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#### Type.

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## RAISING THE CHICKS

Late hatched chickens seldom thrive as well as the earlier hatched ones. Probably this season being backward the general rule may not apply. Our experience during the past two or three years has led us to believe that if the late hatched chickens are reared on absolutely fresh ground they will grow just as rapidly as those that are hatched earlier in the season, if they are kept free from vermin, etc.

We have not been as successful in rearing incubator chickens and hen hatched chickens in brooders late in the season as we have been when the weather is cooler, hence with late June, July and August chickens, we generally brood them all with hens. Experience along this line has led us to believe that fifteen chickens with an ordinary hen is sufficient, that is to say, they will raise fifteen better chickens than if you put twenty with them. There are those who occasionally raise large enough to rear twenty chickens, but they are very few. We always lost a larger percentage where we put more than fifteen with a hen.

Where one is rearing chickens on new ground, which is frequently some distance from the house, it becomes necessary, almost, to have a time fence, and at the same time you require to have coops which can be closed at night, so as to prevent skunks, etc., from attack on the same. We have found that fairly large coops which will hold two hens, minimizes the labor of closing them at night. They are very much, and the time fence eases the general work of taking care of them. We have not much difficulty in getting two hens to work well together, providing they have been running in the same pen for a period of time. We like to put about six in a colony, or fairly close together, so that when the chickens are being weaned from the hens we can put down one large hopper of wheat and corn, which will do the entire lot.

For feeding chickens which have free range, we get quite satisfactory results by using cracked wheat and cracked corn. Take care that the feed is not musty. We have noticed this year that in the feeding of some of the commercial chick foods, that the millet in these foods is undigested. For this reason, we are trying as much as possible to get the millet out of the chick foods and would not favor the feeding of it. We have tried to raise chickens on a small run. It will be necessary to feed them beef scrap. We find also, that they take quite readily to a dry mash. The most satisfactory dry mash we have used this year is made of bran, cornmeal, and oatmeal, mixed with equal parts of beef scrap. We mix by measure. We tried using shorts, but found that the chickens would eat practically all the other grains and leave the shorts. One peculiarity of these chickens which are fed entirely upon dry mash and whole grain is that they are almost sure to get them to eat wet foods after having been fed for some time on dry foods as it is to get chickens that are fed on wet foods to take kindly to dry mashes. Some of these lots practically refuse to eat bread and milk, which by most chickens is relished about as well as any food they can give them. Where one is feeding dry mashes, etc., and the ground is not gravelly, it is quite evident that some grit be placed either in the dry mash or in the whole grains. Where the chickens have a large range, our experience is that they do not take so kindly to the dry mash, and they do not eat nearly so much beef scrap. Many of them refuse to eat beef scrap altogether.

We have found this year that in the rearing of April and May chickens, where the lots are divided—half being placed on old ground which had been ploughed last fall and cultivated this spring, or part of it left in sod, that the chickens which were placed on absolutely new ground, when brooded by the same methods and fed the same foods, are now much larger than those reared on the old ground. Where one is trying to rear late hatched chickens this is especially necessary for first-class success.

We always have had some excursions that we get considerable information regarding the poultry business from farmers and others who are interested in the same. It is very difficult to draw any conclusions from their conversations. You will find plenty of people who are succeeding with incubators and get good hatches, and others absolute failures. Some people have no difficulty in rearing their chickens, others have so much difficulty that they lose them all. I would say that 25 per cent. of the people with whom I have been talking this year have lost their chickens, and in the incubators, and the more cause—white diarrhoea. These people, many of them, are inclined to believe that it is an epidemic, and that a chicken takes the disease from his sick brother, hence the whole lot succumb to the trouble. I do not think this is a fact, or at least, in our experience, where we have had late hatched chickens and chickens hatched in incubators, operated in various ways, we find that some chickens never have the trouble.

There seems to be a very thin margin between successful incubation and unsuccessful incubation. As a rule, the hatches so far reported by the incubators would appear to be considerably below last year. There is a marked increase in the report of fully formed chicks dead in the shell from both hens and incubators. From previous correspondence I have been inclined to believe that this was not the case, but judging from the last two or three days, it appears to me a fact.

—W. R. G., in Canadian Poultry Review.

## POULTRY NOTES

A woman subscriber writes that she never puts more than twenty chicks with each hen and keeps them in coops on grass sod. She never allows the mother to run out well, but keeps her tied to one side of the coop or to a wire, so that she can pass

from one end of it to the other. She never gives an entire ration of corn, but feeds wheat and oats chop in connection. Last year she raised 500 chicks out of 700 hatched.

Never feed your birds anything that is not well advertised. An article which will not keep up its reputation when well advertised, is not fit to be fed to anything.

Everything should be kept as clean as the little chicks' feeding floor as it is on the floor of the kitchen. If this is done the little birds will never have gapes or many of the diseases.

As soon as the hatching season is over, separate the cocks from the hens and feed them a little extra. Many male birds on the average farm are overworked and need a few weeks' rest.

The cockerels should be separated early from the pullets and put in a pen by themselves, where they may feed all day and be allowed only enough exercise to keep them in a healthy condition.

It is an excellent plan to plant the runs to some kind of a crop as soon as the chicks are removed from the little coops to the colony houses. The growing crop has a tendency to destroy many of the germs and leaves the run in a healthier shape for the chicks the next year.

Kerosene and whitewash should be used freely throughout the poultry houses all through the summer to keep down lice. It is a wise plan to have roosts which can be taken out of the house at least once each week and treated to a kerosene bath, in order to get rid of the red mites which collect underneath the roosts and infest the fowls at night.

The poultry raiser is now finding out that the summer hatched chicks are more vigorous and profitable than the late hatches. The birds hatched in March are healthy and vigorous, while the birds hatched a few weeks ago are infested with lice and many of them are falling victims to disease. The early hatches will be ready to go on the market in a very short time when the price is high, while the late hatches will not be ready for a month or more. Then the market will be overstocked and the price will be low.

The old hens which are to be disposed of should be marketed before they begin to molt. If they are to be sold as dressed poultry, they should be deprived of food for twenty-four hours before being killed. Let them have plenty of water during this time, however. A few weeks before the hens are sold it is well to feed them liberally on soft food containing plenty of corn meal, in order to get them as fat as possible.

## AROUND THE FARM

### DO SMALL FLOCKS PAY

Where there is much rough hilly land, sheep raising is not only profitable but almost necessary. A farmer must really enjoy working with sheep to make a success, and this means plenty of patience. Sheep can be more easily handled than hogs, and while man may yell at a drove of hogs without injuring them, the best results with sheep are obtained by kindness. Particularly at lambing time when the sheep must be penned up and the lambs born in cold weather, a tame flock means vastly easier work, says Edward L. Pratt in Farming.

We have about sixty grade Shropshires on a dairy farm of several hundred acres in South central Wisconsin. The flock has been a side issue on the place about seven years. While the net profit of the sheep ledger account is small, the flock fits into the plan of farm work and adds to the profits of the other departments, and feeds more than pays for care and feed. Among other things they keep a number of acres of mowed pasture and rough land in condition.

That our sheep are not an actual loss some years is due to a large measure to the care taken at the lambing period. No lamb is given up till everything possible is done to "keep him going." The first ewes are due to lamb in February. They are given plenty of exercise, fresh air and sunlight, and the lambs usually come healthy and strong. While they are carrying the young, the ewes are fed corn stover and clover hay with a little ensilage and a limited feed of grain. Afterward they are gradually given more grain, wheat and bran and corn mostly, in order to keep up the strength of the ewe together with the milk supply. The young lambs are started on wheat bran with a small amount of oat and cracked corn in the lamb creep.

They are kept in warm, sunny quarters, and as each young one appears, the dam is separated from the others in a small pen made of two hinged gates. These pens are begun in a corner of the sheep barn and continued along one side. The wall and one side of each pair of gates placed at the right angles on the floor complete a small pen just large enough for the mother and lamb. Racks to hold the gates when not in use are arranged on the walls. In severe weather the new-born lambs, when weak, are brought into the kitchen and placed in boxes by the stove. As soon as they have a good start, the mothers are turned into another pen and the usual lamb creep or ground feed is provided. The lambs are docked with an ordinary knife and a board, the skin being pulled toward the root of the tail before cutting and the tip of every stump is tied with twine to prevent the loss of blood. The next day these strings are pulled off. Hot docking pliers are sometimes used.

Our first flock were "common sheep," but we have bred them to Shropshires. They have been bred to a new buck almost every year. These sires have not been prize winners, but their influence on the flock during seven years has been effective. Each year we have made a careful selection of the ewes to be kept for breeding, both with the lambs and old stock. The best ewes are not only numbered, but their individual lamb record kept in a separate account. In this way a poor or certain breeder is seldom held over the second or third lambing season.

The shearing is done with machines. The dipping is made easier and cheaper by combining forces with a neighbor. Only one tank is needed and the extra help at hand makes a better job possible.

Food is a large item when every ton of hay or stover or bushel of grain is charged to the sheep account at market prices. The cost of producing this feed does not come up to the price for which it was sold to the sheep. So there is a profit which the sheep help to make in the different feed accounts. It would be fairer to figure how much the different acreages of the crops really bring in. In fact, these feed items could be charged against the sheep at even less than market prices, for if the hay and grain were sold off the farm, there would be the great loss of fertility besides the time spent in hauling to market.

We keep sheep because of the large amount of well suited pasture and because more feed can be grown than can be used by our cows and hogs. To illustrate this, one year's account is taken, which was selected purposely, because it represents a poor season. The expenditures and receipts are as follows:

Dr.		
Jan. 1. Sheep on hand:		
1 31 lambs at \$5.00 each	155.00	
Equipment on hand: feed boxes, gates, fencing, shearing machines, etc.	45.10	
Hay Jan. to May	159.50	
Grain	141.80	
Hay and stover, Nov. to Dec.	14.47	
Grain	2.00	
Turnips, Dec.	178.35	
Miscellaneous	8.92	
	\$1,228.04	
Profit	31.96	
	\$1,260.00	
Cr.		
By pelts sold Dec. 31	3.60	
Lambs butchered or sold	237.50	
Ewes butchered or sold	213.90	
Wool	201.50	
Manure hauled	24.50	
Sheep on hand—		
54 ewes	\$324.00	
38 lambs	190.00	
	514.00	
Equipment on hand	50.00	
	\$1,260.00	

The best time to start a flock is in the fall, for during the long winter the farmer has plenty of time to get well acquainted with his ewes. If the sheep learn to know that the man who cares for them is a friend, they will save him many weary steps. Nine sheep out of ten will make a beginner look at a flock of grade bucks, to head sheep, as a new flock, with a good, not very large. As for the ewes, it is much better to begin with a small number and gradually increase by holding over the best lambs each year. The same rule applies to the ram. It is best to breed the ram to a ewe and select every two years unless all young stock is disposed of.

There are three ways of starting: The first is to buy only purebred stock. This does not appeal to many, as the expense is too great and the increase too slow unless the plan is to sell breeding stock, which is a business by itself. The ordinary way is to buy common stock on the market, western sheep, and select a few of the best. In good part Merino. This makes a satisfactory foundation after which to get a thoroughbred or high-grade Shropshire ram. One of this kind will probably cost from \$15 to \$50, and the ewes about \$6 to \$10 each, according to the quality and the market—sometimes lower. Then the ewe lambs may be kept in good part Merino, and the old sheep, after they are well bred, may be kept in good part Merino. In this way the stamping out of any disease is the more certain. The third way is to buy on the market also and to hold the best of the ewes as well as the lambs for breeding. In this case the young and the old stock should be kept in separate quarters and separate pastures as far as possible. The best method is to keep the largest flock in the shortest possible time.

In purchasing ewes one should be careful that the skin is of a healthy pink color and the eyes clear. Grade Shropshires are the favorites in our part of the country. They drop their lambs early, by February or March, if desired, and they are hardy and strong. The first thing to decide in embarking in sheep raising is whether you want to breed for profit or for pleasure. There are a great many breeds with special characteristics adapted to certain purposes and conditions. The leading breeds are Merino, American Merino, Delaine Merino, Rambouillet, Southdown, Shropshire, Oxford Down, Hampshire Down, Dorset Horn, Cheviot, Suffolk Down, Tunis, Leicester, Marsh, Lincoln, Kent, and Romney. The Merinos are particularly noted for their wool, with only inferior wool qualities.

The mutton breeds of sheep are divided usually into two groups, known as the medium wool and the long wool. Always remember that good blood in sheep is just as important as in other breeds of livestock.

The coat of the primitive sheep is supposed to have been composed mostly of hair with an undergrowth of fine wool. In this particular it was different from the goat proper, thus indicating that the sheep, although belonging to the goat family, is yet a distinct species. By a system of careful breeding the hair has been eliminated and the wool cultivated and increased until it has formed a complete covering. This has not been possible with the goat, which still carries its characteristic coat of hair. Although greatly improved by scientific breeding, we yet find traces of the old hairy strain in the fleeces of the native sheep of Mexico and other countries where little attention has been paid to the blood of the flock. We also notice a natural tendency toward the return to the old hairy or kempy condition as a result of carelessness and negligence or too much inbreeding. Wool shows good blood and good breeding just as surely and accurately as the highly bred race horse or man. 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# The Subjugation of Sophronia McGonigal

BY WOOD LENETTE WILSON.

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When Jimmy Crane went back home after a visit of two days and one night at the home of Philander McGonigal and his maiden sister Sophronia he was firmly convinced that the good housekeeper was made and not born; that she was the unfortunate product of environment, unbridled authority, and a lack of children or dogs about her domain to distract her attention and mitigate the sister's rule—and he felt a good deal of sympathy for Philander.

Of course, Philander was not self-assertive by nature. Even back in his college days he wore glasses with thick lenses, and preferred to keep the score of the ball game rather than take part in the contest. Possibly this preference grew out of his taste for mathematics, which Jimmy—who was now a lawyer—had always regarded from a worldly point of view, as unfortunate, and he felt that his opinion was confirmed when the McGonigals finally decided Philander as professor thereof in a minor fresh water college at the town of his nativity.

Philander was plainly bullied by his sister, who had kept house for him for many years and who had been in domestic command for a long time, even before their mother's death. He was a useful but always inefficient hands across her breast and quietly dozed away.

Miss McGonigal was one of those good women of whom, of course, we cannot have too many in the world—but not in the house—who believed that cleanliness was only second to godliness, with culture coming strong for the place. Emphasizing this entirely righteous attitude of mind was the fact that the McGonigals were the remnants of one of the oldest families in town. To be sure, there were the envious on whom Miss McGonigal did not care to dwell, but they were withering remnants and, to be sure, it was a town that had got its growth when it was young, and had since fallen far behind the pace of its more commercially aggressive neighbors; but in the pride of conscious rectitude before their mother's death, the McGonigals, and the professor, busy and content with the work he loved, and with his comfort provided for as well as prescribed by his competent sister, had not thought about them.

"Why, the old chap is so well taken care of," thought Jimmy, contemplating the situation with the unprejudiced eye of the disinterested outsider, as he leaned over the front gate smoking his after dinner cigar. Smoking in the house was distasteful to Miss McGonigal, and if any one tried it it might have been something worse. The professor never smoked.

"Did you ever keep a dog, Miss McGonigal?" he asked, when he returned to the house.

"Never Mr. Crane." Miss McGonigal's opinions were always decisive, and her expression of them was generally terse.

"Ah, you ought to have a dog," declared Jimmy, warmly. "Nothing like the dog, really, or so thoroughly humanizes people as canine association."

"Indeed?" Possibly there was the tinge of incredulity in Miss McGonigal's tone.

"And think what a companion a good dog would be for the old man here, Jimmy," said the professor, disinterestedly, as he slipped the professor's hands on the back, "when he wants to relax his mind from the rigors of daily mathematics by a walk in the woods and fields, with a little incidental botanizing on the way to keep the time from being wasted."

"No doubt," responded Miss McGonigal, doubtfully. "Ah, yes, persisted Jimmy, 'you ought to have a dog. You see just the kind of a woman, Miss McGonigal, to love children or dogs, which, after all, are very much alike.'"

Miss McGonigal smiled as well as somewhat compressed lips would permit, but did not reply. To contradict was discourteous, to argue undignified. When Jimmy Crane had taken his suit case, his revolutionary ideas and his healthily busy self off to the station, accompanied by the unsophisticated and as yet unspoiled Professor, Miss McGonigal stood by the central hall of her abode where she could look into four rooms and up the stairway. All around her—even in the library—immaculate order prevailed. Jimmy Crane would have said that it was not only comfortable, but that it made itself uncomfortable, but the Professor, curious from long usage, was hardly conscious of it, and to Miss McGonigal it was a source of continuous and passively triumphant delight.

"A dog!" she exclaimed, with as much scorn as her ultra good breeding permitted her to express in her tone.

But Jimmy Crane had thought the situation over very carefully, and he felt no doubt of the correctness of his conclusion that the McGonigals, as it were, were a family of the world, which needs all the sympathy and tolerance it can get—the awful stress of order, the spotless perfection of cleanliness in the house must be relieved. This, as he reasoned, was a child or a dog. Now, Jimmy Crane was no stork, besides—well, that, of course, was out of the question; but he did know about dogs and where to get them, and he chuckled with huge enjoyment as he flipped the ash from his cigar to the floor of his den with an utter disregard for cleanliness and order.

It was the professor's custom to wait for the post office Sunday morning for the mail. This was the only variation from an observance of the Sabbath in the McGonigal household that the must have met the approval of the most exacting. But Miss McGonigal, her correspondents whose letters sometimes arrived on Sunday morning, and she could not tolerate the thought of a twenty-four hour delay in their receipt. Miss McGonigal was an extremely womanly woman after all.

She met the Professor at the door on his return—far, as well trained and faithful as he was, she never could feel quite sure that in his occasional fits of absent-mindedness he would not forget to rub his boots over the cocoa rug before he entered.

"Nothing this morning, Sophronia," said the Professor, in response to her look of inquiry, "except one letter for me, which, I think, is from Jimmy Crane."

Miss McGonigal lost interest in the day's mail, and gave her attention to the Professor, and the Professor, following his invariable routine, went to his desk in the library to read his letter and make the proper disposition of it in his archives.

Presently he came to the door and looked into the hall and the three other visible rooms. There was apprehension in his expression. Miss McGonigal was not in sight. He signed in the manner of one who has received a reprieve and went back to his desk. But he knew the relief was only temporary, and with a brow that was wrinkled with trouble, he sat down and read the letter again. Then he shook his head slowly, and sighed again.

"Jimmy is such a good hearted fellow," he said to himself sadly, "and means so well that—"

"Philander," called Miss McGonigal, "are you ready for church?"

"Oh—ah—could you come in here a moment, Sophronia?" called the Professor, a trifle timidly, by way of reply.

"Ah—er—sit down a moment, Sophronia, please," he went on when she appeared.

Miss McGonigal sat down with a look of surprise. Such a suggestion so near to church time was unprecedented.

"This letter is—ah—as I suspected, from Mr. Jimmy Crane," the Professor began hesitatingly and with evident effort.

Miss McGonigal, slightly puzzled, and not wholly approving of Mr. Crane's manner, offered no helpful comment.

"He—ah—writes me," went on the Professor, still floundering, "that is, he says—er—ah—he says that he has—er—he has—or perhaps," he interrupted himself desperately, "it will put the situation more clearly for me to read the letter to you."

Sull Miss McGonigal made no comment, and, suspecting Mr. Crane, she also suspected that the letter contained something disagreeable.

The Professor took a deep breath.

"This is what he says," he began—

"My dear Philander—I am shipping you today by express a crate—my old pup, which I know you and your sister will be glad to have. He comes of a royal line of champions of the field and bench, is registered and has a genealogical tree that makes some of our oldest families look like impostors. Of his remarkable intelligence and sagacity there can be no doubt with his ancestry, and I feel free to intimate association with such people as yourself and your sister there will be no expression in the English language he will not understand, and, indeed, I should not be surprised if he picked up a little Greek and Latin."

He is hungry and thirsty, so you had better give him a little crackers and milk at once. For the next two or three months feed him three meals of crackers and milk and one of ground raw meat a day. After that taper off to the crackers and milk, substituting sible scraps, and by the time he is eight or nine months old he can eat anything you do. I envy you his company, and only wish I were fixed so that I could keep him myself. With best wishes to your sister, I remain as ever, very truly yours, JIMMY."

The Professor's voice almost faltered as he finished, and it was only a fleeting glance that he ventured to cast at his sister. Then he looked out of the window.

Miss McGonigal's bosom rose and fell with deeper breaths than usual, and her lips were compressed until the pink was all but hidden. The Professor knew the signs, and trembled—invisibly. He was doing his best to present a cheerful front.

Miss McGonigal rose and glanced at the clock on the mantle.

"It is time to start for church, Philander," she said in a low voice, which just saved itself from trembling with suppressed emotion—which she never would have confessed, even to herself, was anger. "I shall go and put on my things."

Then the Professor understood the situation. The problem of disposing of Jimmy Crane's gift elsewhere than in the McGonigal household would be his to solve alone. With his new burden upon him he even forgot—as he had never done before—that he was to start for church in a moment, and sat wrestling with his thoughts, oblivious of time and obligations. What would old Jimmy say to such a reception to his well meant gift? In

the tenderness of his heart the Professor would have gladly borne physical suffering himself rather than hurt the feelings of his friend. Really, he believed he could have managed somehow about the dog, for a time at least, if he glanced at the perfection of his household order which surrounded him and sighed. Sophronia would never permit—well, well, tomorrow he would see what could be done and try to explain the situation to Jimmy in a letter judiciously composed to leave it as much as possible. Vaguely now there came to him the remembrance of a long forgotten dog and how it was always glad to see him, that was always eager to join in any game, that was always ready to go any place, that was grateful for attention and patient without it, that was—

"Philander!" Miss McGonigal stood in the doorway with the light of discovery triumphant in her eyes. "Philander, when did Mr. Crane say he shipped that?"—she hesitated at the unaccustomed word—"that pup?"

"Why, let me see—his letter is dated yesterday. He must have shipped it then."

Miss McGonigal's eyes snapped with a flash of vindication.

"And that—that animal," she said, cutting off each word with an emphatic distinctness which it was fortunate Jimmy Crane could not hear, "has been cooped up in some kind of—of vehicle since yesterday, without food and without water! Philander, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shall hear of this!"

The Professor was aghast—and speechless. Such a view of the situation had not occurred to him before. "More humanity requires," Miss McGonigal went on, with the same emphasis, "that immediate steps be taken to relieve the animal of its sufferings. You will hunt up the express agent at once, Philander. And—Miss McGonigal stiffened perceptibly—"I will go with you."

There was some comment on the unusual fact that the McGonigal pews were not occupied at the morning service that Sunday, but, as far as is known, no explanation was ever offered for the unaccountable absence of the Professor and his sister.

The express agent admitted that he had received a small dog in a crate by the morning train that day, but had not noted to whom it was addressed.

It was now the office with the other packages. No, he had not thought of giving the dog anything to eat or drink.

The withering glance that Miss McGonigal cast at him took effect. Why, certainly he would, to oblige the Professor and Miss McGonigal, be glad to go to the office and deliver the consignment to them at once.

As the door of the express office was unlocked a plaintive little cry came from within that went direct to Miss McGonigal's unoccupied maiden heart.

"I guess that's him now," said the express agent, cheerfully.

There he was, in a crate, jammed into a far corner, where the air was none too good or plentiful, and, to make matters worse, other packages were piled over and around him. Little and reddish brown he was, with white feet and a white breast, and silky ears that really seemed too large for his head and big, brown, pathetic eyes.

"Release him," commanded Miss McGonigal.

With a hatchet the express agent knocked some slats off the crate, while the dog cringed with fright at each blow. Then out of the opening thus made crept the little bundle of reddish brown fur and crowded at Miss McGonigal's feet while it feebly wagged a thin strip of a tail and looked

up at her with appealing eyes.

She stooped down and placed her hand tenderly on the baby dog's head.

"Oh, you poor little dear!" she exclaimed, with an unusual inflection in her voice. "You've just been scared to death in that cruel old crate, haven't you? There, there, it's all right now; nobody shall hurt you and you shall have some crackers and milk right away."

She took the soft little body in her arms and stood up.

"Philander," she said, in her usual tone "telephone for a carriage."

The Professor's jaw dropped and he looked at her in a state of amazement that seemed to petrify him.

"A carriage, Philander," she repeated. There was no mistaking her meaning or her tone.

"Yes, Sophronia, at once," replied the Professor hastily, galvanized into life by the look she gave him.

Without the least feeling of doubt in the attitude he assumed, the Professor, the next morning, was a sincere letter to "Jimmy" Crane thanking him for his unexpected gift, describing the pleasure felt by his sister and himself in the ownership of such a pet and promising to give the dog the best education their joint efforts could provide.

"Sophronia," he said, in closing, "is now personally giving the pup his breakfast of crackers and milk in the kitchen."

"Have you written to Mr. Crane yet, Philander?" asked Miss McGonigal, coming in with her kitchen apron still on.

"I'm just finishing," replied the Professor, cheerfully. There was a pleasant feeling of relief in his mind.

"Well be sure to tell him what a dear little fellow he is—the dog, I mean," Miss McGonigal corrected herself with a slight flush at her ambiguous rhetoric, though as "Jimmy" Crane was six foot two and weighed 230 pounds, none but her purist conscience would have thought of being her accuser.

"And now, Philander," she went on, "the first thing we must do is to select a suitable name for him. Have you anything to suggest?"

"No, I believe not," he answered, discreetly, with a strong premonition that the question had already been settled.

"Well, it had occurred to me that as he is little and brown and gives signs of unusual intelligence—Do you know, Philander," she interrupted herself, almost enthusiastically, "when I gave him his crackers and milk this morning he accidentally spilled a little on the piece of oilcloth on which I had set the bowl, and when he got through he licked it all up as neatly as any one could wish? I'm sure he is going to be a very careful and orderly dog."

"That was nice of him, wasn't it?" agreed the Professor, innocently. "Are you sure he had enough milk?"

Miss McGonigal looked at him with the superior scorn of the expert for the tyro.

"Quite sure," she said, decisively. "What I was about to say was that as he is little and brown and—"

Miss McGonigal hesitated just a second at the use of this unfamiliar word, and a moment later stared at her in surprise.

"And now," repeated Miss McGonigal, almost defiantly, "a little brown boy, as it were, we might appropriately name him for that charming, fascinating little imp of Kipling's, and call him—Kim."

"Why, to be sure!" agreed the Professor, enthusiastically. "I'll get him a collar with his name engraved on the plate today."

"And now, Philander," Miss McGonigal went on, determinedly, "we must bring Kim," she lingered the fraction of a moment over the name, "if it pleases you, to the house."

Another afternoon he came home somewhat earlier than usual. Through

the parted curtains of the library as he came up the walk he caught a view of the interior of the room and stopped in amazement. In her usual chair sat Miss McGonigal with her embroidery, Kim was in the forbidden couch, peacefully sleeping, lay Kim.

The Professor opened and closed the front door noisily; then he accidentally dropped his cane so it would fall clear of the rug with a terrific clatter, and he was unusually slow about hanging up his hat.

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Kim up properly. No doubt he may have been punished sometimes, perhaps severely, and we must not shrink from it; but it hardly seems to me that we shall need a regular whip for a while yet. He is so little," she added, almost appealingly.

"Why do you think not," said the Professor. "Kindness, I have read, is the most influential method with intelligent animals, and I feel sure that—er—Kim will yield readily to it."

"There are certain things, of course, which he must not do. For instance, I don't think he will be wise to allow him to lie in the chairs, because some one might sit down on him accidentally; or on the couch there, because his hairs come out—I got some on my skirt last evening and they are not easily removed, and they would show on that green velours."

"Quite true, Sophronia," agreed the Professor.

"No doubt," Miss McGonigal beamed herself, "if we were to whip him—"

"The first time he did it he would remember it," it was agreed that the first time Kim transgressed in this respect he should be punished. It would be a solemn and even a painful occasion; but the lash must not be spared to the detriment of the dog's proper training.

Miss McGonigal came home in the afternoon, and he went direct to the library. There on the forbidden couch, sleeping peacefully, lay Kim, who looked up and wagged his tail with innocent cheerfulness when the Professor entered.

The first instant had arrived.

The Professor looked at the dog uncertainly for an instant and then stepped determinedly toward him. He picked up the pup and gently set him on the floor.

"You mustn't do that," he said, impatiently, almost in a whisper, as if he were afraid his sister might hear him. "It isn't allowed."

He put on his reading glasses, and, stooping over the couch, with a careful thumb and forefinger picked off the few hairs that adhered to the goods.

He sat down to read. Fifteen minutes later he glanced at the couch. There in the forbidden place once more lay Kim, looking at him with a mischievously watchful eyes.

Miss McGonigal, sitting in his fessor's chair, and with his reading, and a half hour later the latch of the front gate clicked. The Professor laid his book down hastily, stepped quickly to the couch and lifted Kim to the floor, tossed a sofa pillow over the place where the dog had had time to move up, until he had had time to cover them, any incriminating hairs, and rolled a small rubber ball across the floor. The dog made a dash for the ball, while the Professor dropped back into his chair and hurriedly resumed his reading.

"Well, how's the pup?" asked Jimmy, entering the library, "he's playing with his ball, isn't he?"

"Yes," responded the Professor, brazenly, "he's having a splendid time."

At the days passed, and Kim received no whippings, but much food and waxed fat and impermanent. With growing glee he delighted to gnaw the highly polished tips of Miss McGonigal's Oxfords, greatly to her edification, though she said nothing of the increased expense she was put to to keep herself in presentable footwear.

Once when the Professor came home in the afternoon he found four hairs on the sofa, though he was sure he had picked them all off carefully before he had left that morning. But as Miss McGonigal said nothing about being forced to the extremity of whipping the dog he decided, guiltily, that he must be careful in the future.

Another afternoon he came home somewhat earlier than usual. Through

the parted curtains of the library as he came up the walk he caught a view of the interior of the room and stopped in amazement. In her usual chair sat Miss McGonigal with her embroidery, Kim was in the forbidden couch, peacefully sleeping, lay Kim.

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## The World of Labor

Barbers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday  
Blacksmiths ..... 2nd and 3rd Tuesday  
Boilermakers ..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Boilermakers' Helpers ..... 1st and 3rd Th.  
Bookbinders ..... Quarterly  
Bricklayers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday  
Butchers ..... 1st and 3rd Monday  
Cooks and Waiters ..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Carpenters ..... Alternate Mondays  
Cigarmakers ..... 1st Friday  
Electrician Workers ..... 3rd Friday  
Garment Workers ..... 1st Monday  
Laborers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Leather Workers ..... 4th Thursday  
Longshoremen ..... Every Monday  
Letter Carriers ..... 4th Wednesday  
Machinists ..... 1st and 3rd Thursday  
Musicians ..... 2nd Wednesday  
Painters ..... 1st Sunday in Quarter  
Plumbers ..... 1st and 3rd Monday  
Printing Pressmen ..... 2nd Tuesday  
Shipwrights ..... 2nd and 4th Thursday  
Shoemakers ..... 2nd Thursday  
Street Railway Employees ..... 2nd Tuesday 2 p.m.  
Stenographers ..... 2nd Monday  
Tailors ..... 1st Monday  
Typographical ..... Last Sunday  
W. L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Waiters ..... 1st and 3rd Monday

San Francisco painters' union has a membership of 1,921.

France has 4,625 local unions, with an aggregate membership of 781,344.

A new union of the theatrical employees was lately formed in California.

Plasterers of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district, have been granted a half holiday on Saturday.

Detroit, Mich., secured the 1908 convention of the steamfitters' and helpers' union.

A strike of seamen on the Clyde began recently, the men demanding an increase of 10s. a month.

Carpenters at Vancouver will work until August 1st at \$4 a day, after which they are to be paid \$4.25.

Drug clerks throughout the Atlantic states are forming unions and joining the retail clerks' international union.

Wages of the carpenters of Stockton, Cal., were increased 50 per cent. recently. The scale is now \$4.50 a day.

The Massachusetts convention of the state, city and town employees' unions will be held at Worcester, August 4th.

As a result of the 'longshoremen's strike at New York the exports from that port dropped \$6,944,880 in one week.

The electrical workers of Cleveland, Ohio, have asked for an increase of 5 cents an hour. The present pay is 45 cents.

The proposition to establish an old age home for miners was defeated by the Iowa mine workers on a referendum vote.

The U. S. post office department has appointed 257 women as rural letter carriers, and nearly a thousand are acting as substitutes.

Five thousand freight handlers in the employ of railroads in Chicago probably will receive wage advances amounting to \$250,000 annually.

The New York Labor Bulletin, just issued by the department of labor, gives the number of organized men and women in the Empire state as 398,494.

The "Patriotic Association of Labor Unions" has been formed at Hamburg, Germany, as a means of opposing Socialists in the labor movement of that country.

The British federation of engineering and shipbuilding trades represents twenty-five societies, with a membership of 280,000 skilled artisans in those industries.

Since the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force in Great Britain, the members of the dockers' union have received by way of legal awards for accidents \$185,371.26.

Drs. Fagan and Stephens addressed the Trades and Labor council at Vancouver recently on health, consumption and the sanitation to be established for the treatment of tuberculosis.

W. J. S. Lawrie presented his credentials from the Cooks and Waiters' union, and John Falconer from the Blacksmiths and Helpers' union, at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor council.

Machinists in the employ of the Grand Trunk railway company have received a new scale, their demand having been referred for settlement under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Plumbers at Niagara Falls, Ont., have had their wages increased from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, and at London, Ont., from 30 to 35 cents per hour, their hours being reduced from 49 1/2 to 44 per week.

The threatened bakers' strike did not take place in Washington, D. C., the merchant bakers' association having conceded the demand of the union for a nine-hour day 13 cents a day increase and minor concessions.

Stone cutters at Ottawa, Ont., have obtained an increase from 43 to 44 cents per hour after a strike, and builders' laborers were advanced from 22 to 25 cents per hour, an agreement for two years being signed.

Owing to the heavy liability which they will incur under the new Workmen's Compensation Act, shipowners, through the shipping federation, have decided to submit crews to medical examination before signing them on.

The Scottish conciliation board decided to concede 6 1/4 per cent. advance in wages at its meeting in Glasgow, to come into effect at once. This is the third advance in the present year. The concession affects 80,000 miners.

Leroy Parke, an agent of the United States war department, who has been in Europe some months soliciting foreign labor for work on the Panama canal, has succeeded since October in shipping 4,500, nearly all Spaniards or Italians.

International ladies' garment workers' union will hold its convention in Boston, Mass., next year. In the interval special attention is to be paid to

local organizing work by the local organizers and also by special international ones.

Several Vancouver unions have reported favorably on celebrating Labor Day at Bellingham and, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, Bellingham has it for that day. Victoria was unable to make satisfactory arrangements with Bellingham.

At Brantford, Ont., iron moulders have received a 5 per cent. increase and 90 of the same class at Berlin, Ont., have had their rate increased from an average of \$18.00 a week to an average of \$18.50 per week, on day work, and from an average of \$18.00 to one of \$19.00 per week on piece work.

By a judgment given by His Honor Judge Cane the widow of W. S. Saxon and her two children have been awarded \$1500 under the Workmen's Compensation Act against the Small & Bucklin lumber company of New Westminster, as damages for the death of her husband killed while in their employ.

The recent decision of Justice Morrison in favor of F. B. Neville for damages for the loss of an eye in an accident while employed on the new Vancouver post office building has been upheld by the full court. The court was unanimous in dismissing the appeal of Kelly Bros. & Mitchell to have that judgment set aside.

Union labels on peek-a-boo waists, garters, and every other article that women wear is the object of the delegates of the International Women's union label league, now holding its convention. Every article that woman wears, from the toe of her openwork stocking to the comb in her marcelled hair, must bear the insignia of union labor. This is the ultimatum that was delivered at the assembly.

At the first regular June meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, it was unanimously decided to take over and make the Trades Unionist the official organ of the central body. The Trades Unionist is the organ of the labor men in Vancouver and was originally started by S. J. Gothard, well known on the coast, and by whom the business end will still be looked after. The paper will be published the first week of each month.

The Winnipeg labor men are preparing for the reception and entertainment of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, which convenes in this city on Monday, September 16. The reception committee have decided they would have to provide for a congress of about 150 members, and expect to see delegates from the farthest extremes of the Dominion. \$1,000 has been granted by the Winnipeg city council for the entertainment of the delegates.

The Executive council of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union was in session in Montreal, Que., last week. It is the first session of the body since it was held in Canada. John P. Tobin, president of Boston, presided. The annual convention of the union will be held in Toronto, August 21 and 22. The meeting of the executive last week was taken up with the arrangements for some 500 delegates, representing 70,000 workmen, who will attend the convention.

At a meeting held in Oakland, Cal., last week, the Telegraphers' union voted unanimously to accept the terms of the body grant which was offered by John P. Tobin, president of Boston, and the Western Union Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph Company. According to the terms of the compromise the telegraphers will return to work and then both telegraph companies will receive a committee of arbitration to discuss and settle matters affecting the telegraphers. According to these terms of settlement the telegraphers will be given an increase in wages.

The largest payroll ever distributed in Phoenix took place last week, it being the regular monthly pay to the miners of the camp, when approximately \$100,000 was distributed in wages to the thousand men employed in the properties here by the Granby, Dominion and Snowshoe companies. The following are about the figures for each of the three companies named:

	Men	Amount
Granby.....	550	\$55,000
Dominion.....	350	35,000
Snowshoe.....	150	15,000
Total.....	1,050	\$105,000

Out of the Russian revolutionary movement trade unions on the model of those in western Europe are being formed. Their foundation dates from the month of October, 1905, when the first constitutional liberties were accorded to the workers by the strike of December and the prosecutions which followed, there were about forty unions in existence, and in spite of all the condemnations about eighteen are still left to attest the depth of the movement. At the time of the dissolution of the first Duma, in July, 1906, there were at St. Petersburg thirty unions, with 40,000 members, the strongest being those of the mechanics (10,000 members), printers (7,000), bakers (3,300), clerks (3,000), builders (3,000), textile workers (3,500), woodworkers (2,500), etc.

At a special meeting of Toronto Typographical union, held recently, the agreement which had been previously entered into by Vice-President Hays, representing the Toronto Typographical union, and the Toronto Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' association, was ratified. This was a signal triumph for the allied printing trades, as all of them, including the printers, bookbinders, pressmen, press feeders, stereotypers, electrotypes, mailers and bindery women, are parties to the new contract, and this makes Toronto a straight eight-hour city for the next five years. While the scale carries with it no immediate increase in printers' wages, a substantial benefit will begin in January, 1, 1909, followed by a further increase on January 1, 1910. Toronto, Montreal and Milwaukee were three of the few remaining cities where the printers were still working nine hours a day under unexpired contracts.

Another industrial census bulletin, issued from Ottawa last week, deals with the number of wage-earners and amount paid for salaries to all classes of employees in manufacturing establishments in Canada for 1900 and 1905. The total of wage-earners in 1900 was 34,325, and the wages paid was \$13,249,350. In 1905 the wage-earners totalled 391,487 and the total wages was \$164,394,490. In five years the number of employees increased by 47,542, the amount of wages by \$51,145,141.

and the average annual wage per employee by \$90.74. The employees increased in the five years by 12 per cent. the total wage by 37 per cent. and the average wage by 27 per cent. The value of product, per employee in the year 1900 was \$1,398, and in 1905 it was \$1,832, being an increase of \$434, or 31 per cent. For 1890 the average wage per employee was \$1,000, and in 1905 by \$1,284.66 and the average product less by \$377. The largest number of wage earners are engaged in the timber industries.

The value of product per employee in the year 1900 was \$1,398, and in 1905 \$1,832, being an increase of \$434, or 31 per cent. In 1890 the average wage per employee was less than in 1905 by \$128.66 and the average product less by \$477.

### The Hero of a Great Ride

Winnipeg Free Press:—A plainsman who for eighteen years has let the lure of cities strangle him by, spent yesterday in a strange search for old landmarks. That the gate only of old Fort Garry should be standing was a disappointment, even though the fact had long been known. J. H. Storer, of Battleford, is the man in question, at one time and for long a member of "Canada's Own"—the Northwest Mounted Police. As a lad of twenty-one he rode with James Bird, a half-breed guide, to carry news of a possible ambush to Col. Otter's camp at Swift Current. The information that came to the fort at Battleford, before the lines were cut, was that Col. Otter was on the way and that meant that he must be met and warned before he passed "Sixty Mile Bush." Provisioned only for that distance, therefore, the two men, mounted on the pick of the ponies at the fort, left at 1 o'clock in the morning, bearing the delay of some hours took place at the South Branch river, as the leisurely ferry did not appear on the scene till six o'clock. They rode light with just a blanket and their provisions consisted only of biscuits and water. "Sixty Mile Bush" was reached safely, but there was no trace of the advancing column, so that meant that the full distance of 180 miles must be traversed.

They might have found this pretty hard going had it not been for a few good friends. They met a man named Smart (who was shortly afterwards killed), with his outfit, and he provided Indian ponies and plenty of provisions. He had not heard of the rebellion. Here an Indian encampment was seen and the three men took wide-ranging routes, meeting later on the trail. It was well that they did so, for four Indians were keen on their tracks. However, they lost so much time and were so baffled by the manoeuvre that they gave up the hunt.

Thirty miles before reaching Swift Current the two riders saw a number of men in the distance and thinking they were half-breeds on the way to join the Indians they rode half-breed fashion and left ends of blankets hanging raggedly from their saddles. To their surprise the figures vanished as they drew near. It was a half-breed, they turned after, expecting an ambush, but when they arrived on the scene they saw only a lot of frightened women huddled round a wagon, the men having hidden in the bush to act as sharpshooters. Great was the relief on both sides when it was discovered that they were all Battleford people, the first party having left for the east with the earliest rumor of trouble. After that there was no more excitement, and at Swift Current Col. Otter was found awaiting orders from General Middleton. The ride of the messengers took sixteen days.

Mr. Storer tells a gruesome story of an incident that occurred some time after when in crossing a shallow bit of water the corpse of an Indian suddenly shot up and lay on the bank. It was a horrible sight, but the horse's hoof had trodden on the moccasined foot and in some way made the dead man half rise from his watery grave, but the man confronted by the sight looked for the moment like a corpse himself.

Mr. Storer says that though he had read and heard much of Winnipeg's marvellous growth, he simply had no idea of its size. Not only in the heart of the city did the place seem transformed, as might have been expected, but to see the bustle and the old Fort Rouge changed into asphalt and fine residences was something he had not bargained for. Eighteen years may have made a change in the city but they have dealt lightly indeed with the man who has chosen for his home the plains which he loved. The old man's own freshness and strength looks out of the blue eyes and tanned face of the soldier of old days who modestly tells of his "luck" in being chosen for a dangerous undertaking.

### W. Campbell's First Novel

When Sir Walter Scott exhausted his poetic vein he began to write the great series of Waverley novels, and delighted the world with stories of his own romantic Scotland. Likewise in Canada we have a writer of Scottish name, Sir Walter Campbell, who has made his name as a poet, and who, although we would not be so unjust as to say that he had exhausted himself in the sphere of poetry, has turned his ambitions to the romantic novel.

In his first novel, a story which is a modern echo of the Waverleys, and deals with the story of the medieval highlands of Scotland, Wilfred Campbell has written what we hope will prove to be a splendid series of historical narratives. He has the gift of style, the business of his story, "Jan of the Ores," (Toronto: Fleming, McEvil & Co.), is always brisk and many of the character delineations are exceedingly well done. We are so accustomed nowadays to the historical novel that we are perhaps satiated with this class of fiction, and this book, for that very reason, may not find the wide circle of readers that it deserves. Mr. Campbell's novel will naturally make a special appeal to every man with Highland blood in his veins; but we cannot imagine any healthy boy who loves honor, adventure and romance, any man or woman with the same good old taste, and, in addition, with a mature zest for finished style, blowing out the evening lamp while this engrossing tale remains unread.

This much can be said for Mr. Campbell's first novel, and it is perhaps unnecessary to say more, for he is spots in the sun, however. The hero is impossibly good, dehumanized, almost, in his capacity for effacing himself, and the heroine is just as uninteresting and pasty as the most conventional maiden in any of Sir Walter Scott's novels. Like Sir Walter, Mr. Campbell succeeds best in depicting the villains, Ian, the Chief, and Uncle Angus, the priest. The character sketch of Prince Albany is a masterly piece of work. The plot is marred by several glaring improbabilities, notably Ian's faith in the necessity of guarding the secret passage during the siege, but minor defects of plot or treatment of character may easily be overlooked in a first novel of such dramatic power and charm of style.

## Age for Marriage

"What is the ideal age for marriage in man and woman, respectively?"

The editor of London Truth recently offered a prize for the solution of that very important question, and he states in a recent issue:

"I am not going here to anticipate his award, which has not yet been given. But the long list of selections from the answers received, has much impressed me, and cannot fail, I think, to make an equal impression upon every thinking man. Several hundred readers of this journal, of both sexes have tackled the problem, and with one or two exceptions, denoting some degree of boldness and originality of outlook, they are all practically agreed that in the ideal marriage the man will be somewhere between 27 and 31 and the woman three or four years younger. Even a liberal-minded philosopher, whose ideal is satisfied if the man is not over 75 and the woman not over 88, holds that the man should not be under 27 nor the woman under 24. It is perhaps the most striking contribution to the discussion for it shows that even one who thinks that neither man nor woman can well be too old to marry holds that they may easily be too young. Youth, not age, is the disqualification. Among the rest, only three would make a man marry under 20; not one would have a man marry under 21; and while two bold spirits think him fit for matrimony at that age, all the rest would desire him to wait till he is five-and-twenty at least, and the majority for four or five years longer.

Here we have, I take it, a fair average of opinion among that large class of the community which reads a paper like Truth, and also the key to much that we see around us, and on which social philosophers moralize. It does not surprise me in the least. Like the rest of the world, I am much inclined to think that, at a wedding—a more or less willing and delighted guest. My experience in this direction extends now, I regret to say, over a good many years. During that time I have noticed a progressive advance in the ages of the happy pairs. I have seen the bridegroom of my congratulations, and of my little contribution to their household equipment. This is the more striking because it is quite opposed to one's ordinary experience as one goes on in life. If you run up today at Oxford or Cambridge, you will find that the undergraduates are mere boys—very different from the mature men of your day; and the dons, including even the proctors, are nowadays quite young fellows. It is the same everywhere. The newly-ordained curate is a mere baby; most of the men who are playing cricket are little more than boys; the rising generation of subalterns can hardly grow a moustache; and the rank and file of the army generally seem to have only just left school. If your memory runs back twenty years or so, you will find that things were very different then.

### No Brides in Their 'Teens.

"But at the hymeneal altar it is all the other way about. The older one grows, the older grow the brides and bridegrooms. The first young lady of my acquaintance who was led to the altar had left school the year before; but it must be ten years now since I last saw a bride in her 'teens. I hardly like to say it, it seems so long ago, but I can remember attending in my youth the weddings of two men still in the undergraduate stage. I do not know when I last saw a bridegroom who had not traces of gray hair, and I do not remember any in the present century. Until last week I used to think that this was all the fault of the men—that the youths of the present generation think it had form to lose their hearts, unless to married ladies. But after studying the puzzle of the celibates, I found that there is no difference of opinion between the two sexes in this matter. The views of the lady competitors as to the 'ideal age' for matrimony are practically identical with those of the men. It is actually a lady who places the age qualification highest for both sexes—namely, forty, woman thirty. Of course, I do not know the ages of the competitors for Truth prizes, nor must I enquire. But if it is the 'general opinion of young women that they should not get married before four or five-and-twenty, and then only to men three or four years older, we must not say it is the men's fault that boy-and-girl matches have gone out of fashion. I am a strong believer in the doctrine that all these matters are really determined by the other sex, however much the truth of the case may be disguised. No doubt there have been cases where a man has fallen in love with a woman without any intention to that effect on the woman's part; but these are the exceptional cases. Under normal conditions a man does not form a matrimonial project if the woman does not want him to. It follows that if any general opinion prevails among girls that they ought not to be fallen in love with until they are five-and-twenty, and ought not to be fallen in love with even then by less than three or four years, it is a moral certainty that they will not be. Although, therefore, it is clearly proved by my Puzzle Editor's statistics that men and women of the present day are very closely agreed as to the proper age for matrimony, it is the women who have fixed the age limit, not the men.

### Dangers of the Ideal.

"The ideal, however, which has thus been set up, has a certain danger about it, and that danger is, I think, looked at, and to which I would call the attention of the rising generation of maidens, as well as the generation already risen. It is all very well to settle in your own mind that you will not get married till you are five-and-twenty, and that you will not allow to be under 28 to propose to you, but are you sure that opportunity and the man will both present themselves at these ideal ages? There is an important factor in life called human nature. Human nature has made the male creature in the earliest stage of his manhood. This susceptibility wears off, like youth, somewhat rapidly. It generally begins to disappear at about four or five and twenty, and it is succeeded by a comparatively cold-blooded and critical attitude towards the other sex. Nor is the male alone subject to change about that period of life. It is sad, but true, that about the same time those charms in the female which have the most potent attraction for the male, frequently begin to 'go.' Others of a higher order of the mind and the soul rather than those of the flesh. Art may be invoked to disguise the physical change, and it is one of the most wonderful things about woman that the older she grows the more skillful she becomes in concealing the fact. But there is no getting away from the eternal truths of nature, and one of these truths is that a man is much less apt to fall in love at 27 than at 22, and that a woman is much less likely to be fallen in love with at 25 than at 20. And unfortunately the likelihood diminishes year by year after those points are passed, even more rapidly on the feminine side than on the masculine. The damsel, therefore, who makes up her mind that the proper age for her to marry is 25, and the proper age for her husband 28, and who acts up to this ideal, has a great deal to lose. She runs a great risk of achieving something quite different from her ideal. She may have luck, of course—a great many do, as we see. But, falling lucky, she may find that what she could have done in a year or two, had she given her mind to it at 20, now she must take her five or ten years, or more; and that, in place of the ideal swain of eight-and-twenty, she must be content with a middle-aged fogey, who is getting tired of dining out every night, and beginning to feel that it is time for someone to look after him affectionately when he is out of sorts. If she has no taste for this job, she must renounce matrimonial ambitions altogether. This is the danger of the ideal which so many young women are now cherishing and teaching young men to cherish. I have not the slightest doubt that this explains why so many of our 'girls' now go to the altar between 30 and—let us say 37, for this seems to be the highest age which our girls now reach, and according to my experience, a failure of the ideal for matrimony. That the bridegrooms are generally grey, and not infrequently stout, is merely an incidental consequence of the phenomenon.

Some of the Disadvantages.


"I am simply noting a few social facts and tendencies which strike me. It is not my desire to moralize upon them. But there seems an opening for it. Much attention was devoted in the press a few years ago to the question, 'Is Marriage a Failure?' I wonder, in the case of Miss Thirty-five and Mr. Forty-Three? The process of breaking in to double harness is not always easy when the pair are matched young; does it come any easier with a middle-aged colt and a filly whose teeth tell their own tale, when both of them have forgotten what harness feels like, and neither has heard the crack of the domestic whip for years? The youngest couples may find that matrimony brings disillusionment, but what is the effect of the revelation when Angelina first sees Edwin with his teeth out, or Edwin finds Angelina taking her hair off? The partnerships that begin when the illusions of youth are dead may start with a big capital of mutual respect, but worldly wisdom, but do these assets as the years roll by than an equal quantity of mere boy and girl sentiment. Perhaps Father Vaughan may find time to investigate these questions. I might point out that contentment, a life offers every opportunity for testing the two theories, for it is a curious thing that the idea that young people should defer marriage till they have got over their youth and acquired sufficient incomes to insure them against uncomfortable consequences, is chiefly confined to the middle strata of society. Among the 'lower orders' boys and girls still fall in love and get married without much regard to anything but the fact that they are in love. Oddly enough, at the other end of the social scale it is also said the custom for royal youths and maidens to mate and acquire families as soon as they are of marriageable age. Is the percentage of matrimonial failures in these cases higher than among the prudent and self-contained scions of the middle classes? I do not know, but perhaps Sir Gorell Barnes might help us to an answer. Like my contemporaries, I have sat at the feet of Mr. Bernard Shaw, and I am therefore sufficiently abreast of the age to know that romance is not merely humbug, but a prolific source of social ills, and artistic evil. Knowing this, I do my best to regard Romeo and Juliet as a pair of infatuated mooncalves. But I have a lurking suspicion that matrimony is such a speculative business that mere love may be as good a basis for it as any other, and that the idea for marriage is the moment when the right lad and the right lass discover one another.

### As Great Llama of Thibet

To dispose of rumors that the President would become president of Harvard university, an official statement has been given out from the White House, from which we quote: "I have no more notion of becoming president of Harvard than of being selected as grand llama of Thibet or a medicine man of the Apaches."

Speaking seriously, the President has excellent qualifications for good service in the grand lamaship of Thibet. The details of the duties of the functionary would be perhaps a little unfamiliar at first, but Mr. Roosevelt is a man of unexampled versatility, he is temperamentally elastic, his philosophy is profound, his contemplative habits fixed, his mountain-climbing agility transcendent, and in professional picturesqueness he would surpass all predecessors.

When the electorate of Thibet is ready to select a grand llama it can go a great deal further and fare no better than by choosing unanimously Theodore Roosevelt, who though he has not been mentioned in that connection heretofore, may now be regarded as a formidable candidate, indeed as the most formidable candidate, for a vacancy which may at any convenient time be made in his favor.—Charleston (N. C.) News and Courier.



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## "Strength of Nations"

The London Times thus reviews J. W. Welsford's book, "The Strength of Nations: An Argument from History," just issued by Longmans:

From List onwards protectionists have generally realized that their strongest arguments are furnished by the actual teachings of history. Few, even of theoretical free traders, can read through the short account of the economic policy of the various European nations given in List's "System of National Economics" without being impressed by the cumulative strength of the case for the national protection of productive powers. That the present fiscal and imperial controversy in this country should produce its outcrop of historical writing was inevitable. Of the historical works which owe their inspiration to the great controversy, the broadest in its scope and the most remarkable has been Mr. Oliver's "Alexander Hamilton." Of the more narrowly fiscal books the most important hitherto has been "The Coming Reaction," a work which, appearing anonymously a few months before Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, seems to have passed almost unnoticed, though it contains a profoundly interesting account of the rise of British industry, and more especially of the struggle for shipping supremacy with the Dutch.

To this series Mr. J. W. Welsford's "Strength of Nations" constitutes a valuable addition. The object of the work, according to the author, is "to examine the fiscal question in the light which European history sheds upon it"; and in pursuance of this object he ranges over the whole of European history, from Roman times down to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule

bill. The impartial historian may, perhaps, find many details to criticize in Mr. Welsford's presentation. His work is confessedly historical. It aims, not at an absolutely true and balanced perspective, but in so far as its object is history, at a vigorous correction of false perspective, and in so far as its object is to affect the controversies of today, at the accumulation of historical instances illustrating his main theme. Stated briefly, Mr. Welsford's theme is that the only permanent source of national strength is national production, and that the neglect of national production, for the sake of temporary advantages, whether in the shape of tribute from subjects or dividends from foreign investments, or profits for merchants and capitalists, or cheap food for the masses, has invariably led to national decay and disaster.

The book opens with a contrast between Rome and Constantinople, the two great seats of empire. Rome lived on tribute and decayed at the core, while the empire still flourished. Constantinople was a great industrial and commercial centre and flourished after the territories of the eastern empire were lost. Constantinople owed much to nature; Mr. Welsford insists that it owed much also to protection. The Black Sea trade was a strict monopoly; the ten per cent tariff on exports and imports, though not protective in intention or effect, undoubtedly made the foreign trader contribute his share to the revenue. The exception of the Venetians from paying the duty constituted a preference to Venetian goods in the Byzantine market. Venetian trade increased, Byzantine trade decreased, and with it

decreased the area on which the revenues of the Eastern empire were levied. Retrenchment on national defence seemed the only solution, and was followed by the inevitable result. The Venetians, aided by the Crusaders, destroyed the empire by whose market they had grown great. Mr. Welsford has much to say about the Italian cities, and duly draws the lesson of the consequences which follow upon particularism, political and economic. The same lesson is drawn from the fate of the Hanseatic League which at one time controlled the trade of England, "buying the skin of the fox in England for a goat and selling back the tail to the English for a guinea." But neither the Hansa cities nor the South German trading cities could ever really hold together or forgo the temptation of immediate commercial gain. The great crisis of German history, according to Mr. Welsford, was when the project for a German customs union adopted by the Diet of Nuremberg in 1522 was vetoed by Charles V. in deference to the representations of the trading cities and the unification and progress of Germany set back 300 years.

Into the internal history of the development of English industry by protective regulations Mr. Welsford does not enter in any detail. But he has much that is interesting to say on the economic side of the Hundred Years war. The war began because the political dependence of Flanders, the Lancashire of the Middle Ages on the crown of France was incompatible with its economic dependence upon the Lancashire of the Middle Ages on the crown of France. The Lancashire of the Middle Ages was a protectionist policy. Mr. Welsford shows that on the contrary, the Spaniards were determined upholders of the cause of cheap goods for the consumer, and so convinced believers in the theory that the consumer always pays the duty that they made their import duties light and their export duties heavy. In the reign of Philip II, indeed, they even prohibited the export of manufactures in order to promote cheapness at home, at the same time encouraging by every means the importation of foreign manufactures. Holland has been held up by free trade economists as furnishing a model in her revenue system. Mr. Welsford argues that the Dutch taxed themselves to death in the effort to maintain a State and an Empire without the basis of a great national production. When at last the Congress of Vienna provided such a basis in 1815 by the union of the Netherlands into a single kingdom, the Dutch threw away the hope of greatness by refusing to accept a tariff adequate to protect Belgian industry.

To the ordinary reader, however, by far the most interesting part of Mr. Welsford's book will be that in which he deals with the causes of the French revolution. For nearly a generation before that event the views of Quoson, the original inventor of the free trade theory and squarer of the circle, as Mr. Welsford continually reminds us, and of his disciples, dominated the financial policy of France. Pitt seized upon the favorable situation thus created to secure what was practically a free trade treaty between the two countries in 1786. As evidence of the misery and unemployment that followed upon the flooding of France with English goods Mr. Welsford produces some very striking passages from Arthur Young, who, himself naturally in favor of the treaty, admits that French manufacturers considered that "the most mischievous war would not have been so injurious to France as this 'most pernicious treaty,'" and from "Vauve" who states that "in Normandy 40,000 workmen were out of work in consequence of the treaty and that in many parishes one-fourth of the population were begging. There were no doubt deeper-lying causes of the French revolution than the Eden

treaty. But the effect of industrial depression coupled with a disastrous harvest in 1788 certainly precipitated matters. The men who conducted the revolution were theorists, on the subject of free trade as on other matters. But the factor which dominated the whole situation was the starving mob of Paris unemployed, a mob whose presence and whose sufferings were largely the result of blind adherence to economic theory. The taking of the Bastille was, in Mr. Welsford's view, simply a desperate and successful effort of the unemployed to get Paris into their hands. It was no more a symbolic act marking the end of feudalism than would be the sacking of Scotland Yard by the unemployed of London. Once let loose, the fury raged until Napoleon restored order and contentment, not only by force of arms, but by the effective protection of French industry. That protection was still further extended when the Berlin decrees excluded English trade from the whole continent, and when the continental market was thrown open compulsorily to French goods, which nevertheless continued to enjoy protection in their home market. The downfall of Napoleon was followed by the reassertion of English industrial supremacy over Europe, a supremacy which Cobden hoped to make permanent by free trade, treating Europe as Pitt had treated France before. Europe, after a period of reaction, refused the British offer. The secret of that refusal is the present industrial and political position of England. Mr. Welsford's view of that position is expressed with abundant vigor throughout his work. Those who are already in agreement with him will welcome with delight an exposition so full of novel and suggestive instances. Those whose point of view differs from Mr. Welsford's may think his conclusions exaggerated and may feel annoyed by his frankly controversial tone, but can hardly fail to be impressed by the facts which he has adduced.

### Grit and Tory

The use of the word Grit as the name of a political party had its origin in Ontario more than half a century ago, when the province was known as Upper Canada and when the political issues were almost wholly different from those of the present time. At that time the administration of United Canada was known as the Lafontaine-Baldwin ministry, and its supporters were generally known as the Reformers. The ministry proved too conservative for the most ardent reformers in both provinces. By the year 1850 two new parties had become distinctively developed, the "Clear Grits" in Upper Canada, and the "Parti Rouge" in Lower Canada. The "Clear Grits" were the radical wing of the Reform party. Years went by and the political issues changed as well as the men who fought the political battles. Confederation broadened the field of Canadian public life. Upper Canada became the province of Ontario and the Reform or Grit party, uniting with the Reformers of the other provinces, became known as the Liberal party.

The word Tory is said to be derived from the Irish *Tóiríoch*, "a pursuer," a name first given to certain bands of outlaws, who harassed the English settlements in Ireland. It is used in this sense in Irish state papers of 1679. The time of Oate's plot it began to be applied as a term of reproach to the Cavalier or Court party as supposed abettors of that trumped-up conspiracy. Oliver Heywood's Diaries refer, under the date of October, 24 1681, to "the ranters calling themselves Tories, an Irish title for outlaw persons" which shows that the nickname was soon adopted by one of the two great political parties in Great Britain—the adherents, namely, of the ancient constitution of England without change, supporters of legal, ecclesiastical and aristocratical authority. "Their prejudice," said Dr. Johnson, "is for establishment, while that of the Whigs is for innovation." As Whig has been largely superseded by Liberal, so, since 1830, has Tory been superseded by Conservative.

The noted French chemist, Albert Levy, has constructed an apparatus which indicates as low as one-hundredth-thousandth part of oxide of carbon in a closed room. This gas is odorless, and is apt to cause severe poisoning without the least advance notice of such danger.

John Kendrick Bangs, the author, has forsaken New York, and will hereafter make his home in Boston. He will spend his summers at Ogunquit, Me.

## In Society's Realm

Mrs. F. B. Rivers is visiting friends in Seattle.

Mr. J. Berington left on Friday morning for Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Troupe are paying Victoria a short visit.

Miss Henegoe of Thetis Island is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Rhodes of Liverpool, England, is registered at the Balmoral.

The Bishop of Calgary and Mrs. Pinkham are guests at Rocabella.

Miss Adelaide King has been visiting Mrs. J. O. Walcott on Salt Spring Island.

Miss T. Monteth is expected home on Wednesday, the 31st, from Cowichan Lake.

Mrs. J. S. Harvey and Miss B. Gaudin are staying at the Cowichan Bay hotel.

Mrs. Thomas Shaw has gone on a visit to Portland to see her son, Mr. James Shaw.

Mr. Meredith and Mr. Davis have returned from a fishing trip to Cowichan Lake.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Florence Vincent and Mr. Robert Jameson.

Mrs. H. B. Gilmour, of Vancouver, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Atkinson, of Elford street.

Miss Marion Wood of Toronto is visiting her cousin, Mrs. B. J. H. Boulton, Port street.

Mrs. S. McClure entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Adela Verne.

Mr. Leonard Foot is again in Victoria. He has been in Kamloops for the last few months.

Mrs. Reade and Miss Edith Reade of Oak Bay are at the strathcona hotel, Shawnigan Lake.

Mrs. Rithet and Mrs. Genge were the hostesses at a large garden party on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. C. Lowenberg is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. W. Nixon at their home on Thetis Island.

Mr. G. Smythe left on Tuesday to stay with his old school chum, Mr. K. Gillespie, at Cowichan Lake.

Miss Eva Hume of Nelson, B. C., is visiting her old school friend, Miss Edna Rickaby of Coutteway.

Mr. J. W. Charlesworth and Mr. Fred Simpson of Vancouver spent a few days in the Capital City last week.

Mrs. Calvert, of Mount Sicker, is at the St. Joseph's Hospital, where she has successfully undergone a serious operation.

Mr. Arthur Pitts of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Vancouver is spending his holidays with his family in Victoria.

Many people took advantage of the exceptionally warm evenings last week, and some very jolly picnics were given.

Mr. Basil Prior, Mr. Harvey, Mr. H. Lawson, Mr. McTavish and Mr. H. Austin, spent the week end at Shawnigan Lake.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Nellie Jule, of Gateway, B.C., and Mr. Ralph Sheldon-Williams, of Vancouver, B. C.

Miss Newcombe returned home on Wednesday evening from Chemainus, where she had been the guest of Mrs. Donald for two days.

Mrs. Lampman and Master Tommy Lampman spent a day in town during the week. They are still staying at Shawnigan, at Koenig's hotel.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place on August 1 between

Captain R. W. Martin of Victoria, B. C., and Miss Winifred Mabel, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Garman, Bexhill-on-sea, England.

Mrs. Otto Welser and family returned on the President from a week's trip around the Sound cities.

On Monday Mr. D. Gillespie, Miss F. Gillespie, and Sholto and Ethel, Gillespie left for Cowichan Lake on a visit to their brother, Mr. K. Gillespie.

Mrs. Caldwell of the Cossy Corner tea rooms, Port street, has arranged to have a gramophone concert every Saturday evening for the benefit of the late patrons of this refreshment parlor, and no doubt many tired shoppers will be attracted to this haven of rest.

The officers of Work Point barracks gave another of their jolly tennis parties on Friday afternoon. Among the guests were Miss Gladys Perry, Miss Marguerite Little, Mr. Eves, Mr. McDougall, Miss Dorothy Bulwer, Miss Ward, Miss Nettie Heyland, Mr. R. Monteth, the Misses Blakemore, Mrs. McCullum, Miss Gladys McCullum, the Masters McCullum, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Muskett, Mr. Fletcher, Miss Eva Holmes, Miss Genevieve Irving.

On Wednesday of last week Mrs. Troupe gave a charming tea in honor of Mrs. and Miss McNickel, who are leaving Victoria. The floral decorations of sweet peas and maidenhair fern were very artistic. Some of those present were Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. McKay, Miss McKay, Mr. Hirsch, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. H. D. Hirsch, Mrs. Croxall, Mrs. Roy Troupe, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. McCullum, Mrs. Holson, Mrs. P. S. Gore, and Mrs. and Miss McNickel.

Mrs. Nixon was the hostess at a most delightful dance on Tuesday last at her home on Thetis Island. It was given in honor of her friend, Mr. Bowland, who is at present visiting her. The night was perfect, and most of the guests arrived by moonlight from the adjoining islands by boat or launch, departing to their homes with the rising sun. The supper was spread in a large marquee on the lawn, and the tables were decorated with sweet peas and roses, while light refreshments were laid in the dining room. The large drawing room and spacious verandah were used for dancing, and everyone had a most enjoyable time. Some of the invited guests who were able to accept Mrs. Nixon's hospitality were: Mrs. Burchell, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Crofton, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, Miss Adelaide King, Mr. C. Lowenberg, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Donald, Mr. R. C. Roberts, Major Bridges, Miss Mainbury, Mr. Harold Mainbury, Mr. Dick Mainbury, Miss Beryl Halhed, Miss Matilda Halhed, Mr. Dick Nixon, Mr. Malcolm Elliott, the Misses Henegoe, Mr. Campbell Layard, Mr. T. Layard, Mrs. H. Good, Miss Sumner, and Miss Newcombe.

On Wednesday, July 17th, a very pretty wedding took place at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, when Miss Mary Harvey, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Holmes, of Craigflower, because the bride of Mr. William Thomas Pidecock, of Quathlaska Cove, B.C. The Rev. Connell, rector of St. Luke's, performed the ceremony, the service being fully choral. The church, which was most tastefully decorated by the ladies of the choir, was filled to the doors with friends of the happy couple. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked beautiful in a gown of rich white lace over silk, with the conventional veil and orange blossoms, and carried a handsome shower bouquet of bride's roses, the gift of the groom. She was attended by her sister, Miss Anne, also in white lace over silk, and Miss Margaret Johnson, gown in a hand-embroidered voile. Both wore pretty lace pins and carried beautiful bouquets of presents from the groom. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond and emerald ring. He was supported by his brother, Mr. Hugh Pidecock. A reception was held from 1 to 5.30 p.m. at the bride's home, "Craigflower," where floral decorations in pink and white had been most effectively carried out. The wedding gifts were most numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs.

Pidecock left by steamer Venture for Portland Canal, and on their return will take up their residence on Craigflower road.

On Saturday afternoon and evening last Mrs. Berkeley entertained a large number of her young friends at her camp at Kanaka Point. After a sumptuous supper spread on long tables, placed under the shady trees, a huge bonfire was built, and the party set round and sang songs, and afterwards various games were indulged in by the more energetic. The tables were decorated with vari-colored sweet peas and sprays of asparagus fern and gypsophylla and looked very pretty. Some of those present were Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Mrs. E. Good, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. McCullum, Miss Monteth, Mr. Arthur Gore, Miss Browne, the Messrs. Browne, Miss Newling, the Misses Page, Miss Peters, the Misses Sweet, Miss Loehe, Mr. D. Bullen, Mr. Henry King, Miss Viva Blackwood, Miss Heyland, Miss Phyllis Mason, Mrs. Hickley, the Misses Hickey, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. McKay, Miss B. Loat, Miss Ederts, Miss L. Eberts, Miss Newcombe, Miss Davis Mason, Miss Troupe, Miss B. Gaudin, Miss Noel Moresby, Mr. C. Lowenberg, Mr. C. Pitts, Miss McKay, Mr. Arbuckle, Miss Angela Beauland, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, Miss W. Johnson, Mr. C. Berkeley, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. Page, Miss Arbuthnot and the Messrs. Bray, McDougall, McKay, Caesar, Raymur, Rome, Potts, Middleton and LeSuer.

### The Frontier Guards

An effort is to be made to compile a history and roster of the "Frontier Guards," who did such heroic service in keeping the Confederates scared away from Washington during the civil war. Dr. T. D. Bancroft has undertaken the work. He is in Washington now trying to pick up a thread that will enable him to unravel the hidden history and secure the names of the men.

The "Frontier Guards" were composed of 110 Kansans. Dr. Bancroft only remembers two—the late Senator Preston B. Plumb and the late Captain C. J. Hanks, of Kansas City, Kas. However, he feels certain that many are still living and he will round them up.

The chief object in so many Kansans coming to Washington during the civil war days was to help bolster up the Northern members of congress and have them uphold the hands of President Lincoln. Nearly every state had a delegation of citizens here bolstering up its congressional delegation.

When the Kansans found that the Maryland and Virginia hills surrounding Washington were swarming with Confederates they organized themselves into the "Frontier Guards," so-called from the national government and did guard duty at the national capital. Jim Lane was senator then and he helped organize the squad. "About the only thing we did," said Dr. Bancroft, "was to march up and down Pennsylvania avenue, cross the Potomac bridges and make a lot of noise. There were only 110 of us, but we made enough noise for a whole army. In fact, we were told afterwards that the rebels said they would have attacked the town if they were not afraid of those d—d Kansans. They thought we were several thousand strong. Our noise saved the city. Had the rebels made an attack they would have taken the town easily, for they outnumbered us ten to one. This demonstrated that a lot of noise pays once in a while.

"While the Frontier Guards were on duty in Washington they slept in the East Room of the White House. They made their bunks right on the velvet carpet. Lincoln said nothing was too good for a crowd of 110 men who stood off an entire rebel army."

Years later Senator Plumb sought to have the Frontier Guards given some recognition, and introduced a bill in congress. But he died soon after that and no one since then has had enough interest in the matter to present it.

All of the men were given a discharge signed by Senator James H. Lane. Just how he came to sign the papers Dr. Bancroft doesn't know.—Washington Correspondent Kansas City Journal



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